

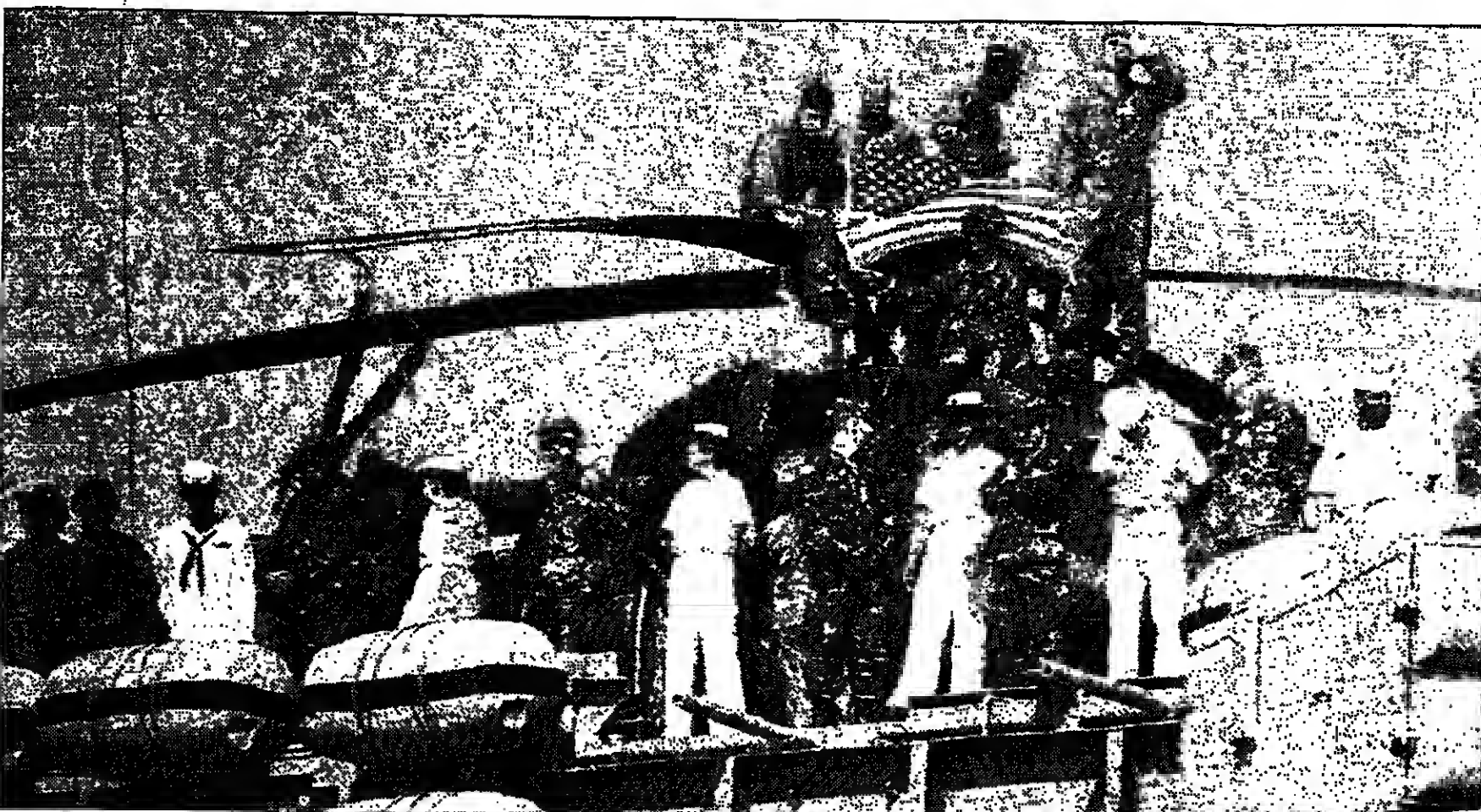
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U.S. Navy and Army personnel waiting on the deck of the aircraft carrier Eisenhower at Norfolk Naval Base in Virginia as they prepared to depart for Haiti.

'Leave Now,' Clinton Warns Haiti Leaders, 'Or We'll Force You' 'I'd Rather Die,' Reserve Call-Up Cédras Affirms Is Authorized

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — Haiti's military rulers stood their ground on Thursday and refused to yield power despite President Bill Clinton's warning of an impending invasion and the appearance of a U.S. fleet offshore.

"I would rather die, and if I die in the next few hours or next few days, that would be better than leaving my country in dishonor and leaving my children with a dishonorable name," said Lieutenant General Raoul Cédras, the Haitian military leader.

But President Clinton has said that United States has a moral obligation to intervene to halt human rights abuses in Haiti, which he said had become a killing field under the Cédras government.

Two more U.S. warships steamed into Port-au-Prince harbor on Thursday. The capital was calm despite a report by the president of the Haitian Senate, Bernard Sarricq, of "panic on the streets."

People went about their affairs, although some gathered at the dock to gaze at the U.S. warships off the coast.

The Pentagon activated 1,600 reservists. Defense Secretary William J. Perry said those called up included military police and medical personnel.

"I hope the invasion will not be necessary," Mr. Perry said. "I hope that simply the preparations for the invasion will focus the attention, will focus the thinking of the military regime there on what the clear alternatives are."

A total of 5,800 U.S. Army and Marine troops were deployed aboard ships off the Haitian coast on Thursday or were due to arrive by Sunday. At least 18 U.S. warships were on station or en route and another 14 cargo ships were being loaded with tanks and other military equipment at U.S. ports.

General Cédras predicted that a civil war would follow any invasion.

In a CBS News interview, he said that he believed the ousted president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide, was anti-American and a demagogue and that President Clinton had been misinformed.

"I'm not interested in any buyout," General Cédras said. "I'm not interested in any comfortable life in exile. I am very interested in the future of Haiti, the future of democratic institutions in Haiti."

The New York Times, quoting senior U.S. officials, said Mr. Clinton had authorized efforts to persuade General Cédras and two other leaders of the September 1991 coup to step down by offering them a "golden" exile.

"Whatever happens to me," General Cédras said, "if there's a U.S. invasion, there's going to be a long, extended civil war and bloodshed."

Mr. Sarricq, a friend of the govern-

WASHINGTON — In a final warning before an American military invasion, President Bill Clinton bluntly told Haiti's military leaders Thursday night: "Your time is up. Leave now or we will force you from power."

Building his case for an invasion against a chorus of opposition, Mr. Clinton issued his warning in a speech prepared for delivery from the Oval Office.

In Washington and in the Caribbean, every sign pointed to an imminent invasion. Twenty American warships ominously shadowed Haiti's coast, and two troop-laden aircraft carriers were on the way, expected to be on station by the weekend.

Mr. Clinton signed an executive order authorizing the callup of 1,600 reservists to support the 20,000-person invasion force.

In his remarks — excerpts of which were released in advance — Mr. Clinton sought to explain why American lives should be risked to restore the deposed Haitian president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide, after three years in exile. Mr. Clinton said there were widespread human rights abuses under the military regime, threatening to provoke another outpouring of refugees.

He said Father Aristide had pledged to step down when his term expires in February 1996.

Douglas Leht of The New York Times reported earlier from Washington:

Aides to Mr. Clinton said he recognized that his address Thursday night might not change many minds about an invasion that, according to polls, two-thirds of the American public regards as unwise.

But he has decided that his 20-month standoff with Haiti's junta must not continue, they said. He hoped the majesty of his office would persuade the junta that he means what he says and would persuade Congress not to stand in the way.

The administration apparently failed to anticipate the degree to which the liberal Democrats who were the most vocal proponents of an invasion would remain at odds with mainstream Democrats as well as Republicans. And officials said they had underestimated the opposition from groups like the American League.

"Could more have been done to condition the public?" a senior administration official asked. "Yes, but we were also heavily involved in health care and crime and Cuba and a lot of other issues. Now we have a clear field of vision."

Mr. Clinton's aides remain skeptical that anything short of force can push the Haitian leaders from power. But as the White House stepped up the tempo of its warnings, saying the time for the junta was

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40 Years Later, Russia Recalls 'Barbaric' A-Test

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

TOTSK, Russia — Forty years ago this week, a Soviet warplane bombed this area in the southern Urals with an atomic weapon more powerful than the one that had flattened Hiroshima.

Nikolai Levonov, who had been evacuated from his farming village a few miles from the center of the target zone, returned the next day to find his house flattened and his tomatoes turned from green to red. Mr. Levonov, now 68, set about rebuilding his house. He also ate the tomatoes.

The nuclear explosion of Sept. 14, 1954, was intended to test whether soldiers could fight in conditions of nuclear war, a Russian Army colonel, Alexander

Vasiakin, 39, explained during a recent tour of the site. About 44,000 Soviet troops were deployed in 225 kilometers (140 miles) of trenches that had been dug for the test. Within minutes of the 9:33 A.M. explosion, they were ordered into the atomic inferno.

After the test, Colonel Vasiakin recounted, the soldiers were told to wash, but there was not enough water to go around. They were also encouraged to destroy their clothing, but many refused to give up the leather belts they had been given for the occasion. Many may have died as a result, he said.

The Soviet leadership — including Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov, who watched from an observation tower to the south with defense ministers from

China, Poland and Yugoslavia — concluded that soldiers could, in fact, fight through a nuclear battle.

"They had a list of 100 cities which the Americans were preparing to hit with three bombs each," Colonel Vasiakin said. "Naturally, we were preparing for this."

Early in the atomic era and at the height of the Cold War, both the United States and the Soviet Union put servicemen and civilians in nuclear harm's way, and both governments were reluctant to acknowledge the consequences or compensate the victims afterward. In Russia, totalitarian secrecy and people's fear of speaking out kept the Totsk test entirely hidden until just a few years ago.

Last week, Defense Minister Pavel S.

Grachev, visiting the Totsk testing range to inspect the first U.S.-Russian joint exercises here, condemned the test as "barbaric" and "monstrous." But even so, a 74-year-old survivor, who has suffered from skin cancer and other diseases she attributes to the blast, refused to give her name.

"I had to swear an oath that I would never discuss it, for the rest of my life," she said.

Because the Soviets apparently conducted no comprehensive medical studies, it is impossible to say how many soldiers and civilians died because of exposure to radioactivity. Regional officials recently reported that the incidence

See TEST, Page 4

Settler Arrests Raise Specter of Jewish Terrorist Network

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

KIRYAT ARBA, Israeli-Occupied West Bank — Although they are skippy with details, the Israeli authorities suggest that a terrorist network of rabidly anti-Arab Jews has sprouted, with roots in this militant settlement on the outskirts of Hebron.

Eight or nine men have been arrested in recent days, including two young army officers, and government officials say that some were caught "at the last minute" as they were about to go out and kill Palestinians.

In Kiryat Arba, home to most of the

suspects, residents wave off the allegations as baseless, calling them part of a campaign by the Labor-led government to delegitimize all settlers in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and to depict them as wild-eyed radicals out to block peace with the Arabs.

If anything, they say, the real victims are the arrested men. Some, they insist, were hooded, beaten and otherwise tortured in rat-infested cells by security agents, charges found to be baseless by a special investigator from the attorney general's office.

Whatever the suspects' physical condition, there is no question that they are not being allowed to see their lawyers.

It is a familiar practice in Israel, defended by the security service known as Shin Bet as essential to keeping sensitive investigations from being compromised. But it has produced charges from both settler leaders and Israeli civil-rights groups — not usually political bedfellows — that the government is trampling dangerously on human rights.

The case has touched several basic issues for Israelis, especially for settlers in the territories who feel alienated from a central government denounced by the more militant among them as a bigger enemy than the Arabs.

Allegations of Shin Bet torture are hard-

ly new, having filled countless human rights reports, here and abroad. What is new is that some of the same political figures who used to dismiss those charges when the supposed victims were Palestinians are protesting now that the targets are fellow Israelis.

The arrests also raise questions about the possible rise of a new "Jewish underground," armed radicals intent on killing Arabs as a counterpoint to Palestinian extremists who have murdered Jews in growing numbers despite the peace agreement signed a year ago by Israel and the

See ISRAEL, Page 4

Influx of Chinese Workers Heightens Tension in Tibet

By Lena H. Sun
Washington Post Service

LHASA, Tibet — Tibet's largest covered market is crisscrossed with a wealth of goods unimaginable a decade ago. There are pigs' feet, frozen ducks and fresh vegetables galore; piles of sleek eggplants, gleaming chili peppers and bright bunches of Chinese string beans.

As shoppers make their purchases, one thing is striking. All of the vendors are ethnic Chinese. The only Tibetan among them is an old woman, bent double, stuffing discarded turnip peels into a heap to feed her cows.

For Tibetans in this Himalayan region, the pecking order at the market is the result of an economic invasion by Chinese entrepreneurs. But while their presence has boosted commerce, it has soured race relations.

The resentment and bitterness sparked by the arrival of the Chinese traders represent a rise in the ethnic tensions that have troubled Tibet since its annexation by China 44 years ago.

If Chinese authorities "are perceived as not taking this seriously, they could be in for some serious trouble," a Western analyst said. "People could start to do some nasty things."

The foot soldiers of the invasion are restaurateurs from Sichuan, cabinetmakers from Zhejiang, even pickled-cabbage vendors from distant Liaoning.

Tibetans say the latest arrivals are tak-

ing the best jobs and forcing unemployed youth to turn to crime. The animosity by the Tibetans, in turn, is making longtime Chinese residents feel more bitter and frustrated.

Unlike the newcomers, many of these settled Chinese residents never wanted to be in Tibet. The Chinese government forced them, decades ago, to work in the government and serve in the army in order to consolidate Beijing's rule.

The friction is driving the two groups further apart at a time when cooperation between them is critical if Tibet, for centuries ruled by a theocracy of Buddhist nobles and monks, does not want to fall even more behind the rest of China, officials say.

"Relations in general are tense right now because of job resentment," said one young Tibetan intellectual. "Just look anywhere on the street. The Chinese take all the construction jobs. All the shoemakers you see on the sidewalk are from Zhejiang," a province on China's eastern coast.

Some Chinese say Tibetans have reacted by becoming prouder, more sensitive and fiercer about their traditions. And that has them scared.

A Chinese bureaucrat who has worked here for nearly 20 years and has many Tibetan friends said he was glad there were so many Chinese soldiers around. "The

See TIBET, Page 5

Kiosk Last U.S. Envoys Leave Mogadishu

MOGADISHU, Somalia (AP) — Fearful of deteriorating security and persistent clan fighting, the last U.S. diplomats in Somalia lowered the flag at their compound on Thursday and began leaving the country.

Marine guards turned over security to United Nations troops and left Thursday morning for Mombasa, Kenya, said a U.S. diplomat. All the U.S. diplomats at the liaison office in Mogadishu, including the ambassador, Daniel Simpson, were to arrive in Nairobi by the end of the day, said a U.S. diplomat in Nairobi.

Washington announced last month that it would withdraw the last 80 U.S. diplomats and Marines in Somalia by Sept. 15 because of security concerns and the failure of Somali clan leaders to make progress toward peace.

General News

UN peacekeepers returned fire as fighting escalated in Bosnia. Page 2.

An Ohio lawyer wants to change his TV image for politics. Page 3.

Leisure

Trekking the MacLehose Trail high above Hong Kong. Page 8.

Book Review

Bridge. Page 8.

Crossword

Page 19.

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Up 58.55	Up 0.30%
3953.88	116.53
The Dollar	
New York	Thurs. close
DM	1.5493
DM	1.5417
Pound	1.552
Yen	95.45
FF	5.2915
	5.2735



AN ANNIVERSARY — The British veterans John Hayward, left, and Jack Hobbs walking in a cemetery near Arnhem, the Netherlands, Thursday. Ninety World War II veterans are to parachute into the town this weekend.

Europe Faults Indecisiveness On Invasion

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

PARIS — President Bill Clinton's handling of the Haiti crisis has come to be perceived by the European allies and others as further proof of chronic indecisiveness, a malady that continues to undermine faith in his leadership.

The persistent efforts to coax, cajole and intimidate Haiti's military rulers into leav-

NEWS ANALYSIS

ing the country ahead of an American-led invasion have been depicted by the Clinton administration as a display of patience and self-restraint.

But in many European capitals, the hand-wringing ahead of the most widely advertised intervention in American history — one that has received nearly unanimous blessing from the United Nations — has confirmed suspicions about growing U.S. discomfort about dispatching its soldiers into battle in the post-Cold War era.

European diplomats and military specialists say American fears about suffering casualties in such a lopsided military match reflect the Democratic administration's deep ambivalence about using force. As seen in the crises over Bosnia, Somalia and Rwanda, the all-volunteer army that performed so effectively in the Gulf War has consistently been withheld from combat.

The success of the Gulf War, these officials say, may have set a standard that has left American politicians almost paralyzed by anxiety about the electoral fallout from casualties.

General Philippe Morillon, the French general who headed UN forces in the former Yugoslavia, believes this syndrome may erode American will to intervene abroad in the future since its political and military leaders may refuse to engage in

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Newsstand Prices

Andorra.....9.00 FF	Luxembourg 60 L.Fr
Antilles.....11.20 FF	Morocco.....12 Dh
Cameroon.....1.400 CFA	Qatar.....8.00 Riels
Egypt.....E.P. 5000	Reunion.....11.20 FF
France.....9.00 FF	Saudi Arabia.....9.00 R.R.
Gabon.....900 CFA	Senegal.....900 CFA
Greece.....300 Dr.	Spain.....200 PTAS
Italy.....2.600 Lire	Tunisia.....1.000 Din.
Ivory Coast.....1.120 CFA	Turkey.....T.L. 35,000
Jordan.....1 JD	U.A.E.....8.50 Dirh
Lebanon.....US\$1.50	U.S. Mil. (Eur.) \$1.10

On Monday

The IHT's restaurant critic, Patricia Wells, resumes her search for the world's 10 best restaurants. After visiting Hong Kong, Tokyo, the United States, France, the Benelux countries, Spain, Britain and Switzerland, she reports on Germany's top restaurants, and also on more casual dining establishments.

Kohl Sees *Bosnian Serbs Dismiss Peace Plan Deadline* Recovery In East

But Opposition
Disputes View

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl claimed credit on Thursday for economic recovery in Eastern Germany, which he said had turned the former Communist region into the fastest growing area in Europe.

But the opposition Social Democrats, who hope to defeat Mr. Kohl in an election on Oct. 16, accused him of "resounding complacency" and said the realities in the East were mass unemployment and industrial decline.

Speaking at a meeting with business leaders and unions on the East German economy, Mr. Kohl said that between unification in October 1990 and the end of 1994, Western Germany would have pumped nearly 500 billion marks (\$325 billion) into the region.

Real economic growth in the east was nearly 9 percent in the first half of this year.

"East Germany is at present the strongest growth region in Europe," Mr. Kohl said. "We have achieved a lot since October 1990, although much remains to be done."

The chancellor, who was ridiculed by the opposition for predicting in the 1990 election that Eastern Germany would soon be a "flourishing landscape," used the same phrase again.

"People in Eastern Germany feel more clearly every day that unification has been a success economically and socially," he said. "The flourishing landscape is emerging."

Mr. Kohl, leader of the Christian Democrats, is well ahead of Rudolf Scharping, the Social Democratic leader, in opinion polls, but doubts about the performance of his liberal Free Democratic coalition partners mean he cannot be sure of retaining a working majority.

Two leading members of the Social Democrats' shadow cabinet, Gerhard Schröder and Wolfgang Thierse, said economic growth in the East looked strong only because it had started from an absolute low point when industry virtually collapsed after unification.

In reality, East German industrial production is still about a third below the levels seen in 1989-90 in the final days of communism.

"What we are hearing from the chancellery today is resounding complacency," the two men said in a joint statement.

In other developments: • The former German chancellor Helmut Schmidt, at the last campaign rally of his long political career, urged voters to support Mr. Scharping against Mr. Kohl.

"There always has to be an end," Mr. Schmidt said Wednesday night at a rally in his home town of Hamburg when he announced his decision. He said he would be 76 just before Christmas and that it was time to bow out.

Mr. Schmidt became chancellor in 1974. He governed until 1982.

• The Social Democrats said Thursday that the general election was now a completely open race after two state votes confirmed the decline of the Free Democrats.

Their campaign manager, Günter Verheugen, said that the Free Democrats might not win any seats in the October election.

Fifty-seven percent of voters told pollsters they wanted a change in Bonn, he said, while the large number of those undecided — 30 percent of the electorate — meant the Social Democrats had a good chance to win over floating voters.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Bosnian Serbs, emboldened by a rift among major powers, said Thursday they would defy a U.S. deadline for acceptance of a peace plan despite a threat to arm their Muslim foes.

Momcilo Krajisnik, a hard-line member of the Bosnian Serbian leadership, said the plan proposed by major powers would be ignored until it was redrafted to take account of their objections.

The United States has said it will push to lift the United Nations embargo on the Muslim-led Bosnian government if the plan is not accepted by Oct. 15.

The rejection by the Bosnian Serbs of the proposal, which would require them to relinquish some of the territory they have conquered to a federation of Muslims and Croats, has left them isolated and under a military blockade by their former Yugoslav allies.

But they are keenly aware of divisions over the arms embargo between the U.S. government and its main allies.

"We will not give up our demand for the correction of the map, because it divides the Bosnian Serbian republic into three parts and gives 20 towns, eight mines and all rivers to the enemy," Mr. Krajisnik told a Yugoslav radio station.

The major powers' "contact group," made up of the United States, Russia, Britain, France and Germany, wants to divide Bosnia equally.

In Sarajevo, UN peacekeepers reported Thursday heavy fighting between Serb rebels and the Bosnian Army in central Bosnia and in the northwest Muslim enclave of Bihac.

Bosnian Serbian sources in Pale, outside Sarajevo, said that the government forces had gained ground in recent fighting around the central town of Konjic

and had captured the village of Bijela, south of the town.

The United States says that lifting the arms embargo on the Muslims would redress the military imbalance that has favored Serbs. But Russia, Britain and France say it would provoke renewed war and have said they would withdraw their forces from the United Nations Protection Force in Bosnia.

There has been no clear sign from the contact group about where it will head once the Oct. 15 deadline runs out. Hopes are pinned on the possibility that Belgrade's military blockade of the Bosnian Serbs might temper their defiance.

President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia halted shipments of fuel and material last month after denouncing Bosnian Serbian leaders as war criminals.

But diplomats in Belgrade stressed that Mr. Milosevic's quarrel was with

the independently minded politicians and that he would never risk leaving the Bosnian Serbs in the lurch militarily.

Major powers have offered to ease sanctions on ramp Yugoslavia in return for allowing monitoring of the blockade against Bosnian Serbs.

Bo Pellinas, the Swedish head of an international mission to monitor the Yugoslav-Bosnian border and ensure that the blockade is being enforced, met Yugoslav officials on Thursday to work out details of the operation.

Mr. Pellinas will have only 135 civilian volunteers working under the supervision of Yugoslav authorities.

British UN soldiers have fought two fierce firefights in the besieged eastern Gorazde enclave in two days after coming under attack. UN spokesmen said Thursday.

(Reuters, AP)



SMOKE-FILLED POLITICS — Three foreign ministers — from left, Andrzej Olechowski of Poland, Klaus Kinkel of Germany — lifting glasses of so-called smoked beer, with a taste described as "smoked ham," Thursday in Bamberg, Germany. The trio met to discuss Poland's links with the European Union.

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Swiss Voters Tackle Question: Is Racist Speech Protected?

What limits should a civilized nation place on the right of free expression? Should even inflammatory racist comments be treated as protected speech? Swiss voters will have to decide on these delicate questions in a referendum next week.

Support is widespread among the country's legislators for changing the penal code to ban speech that "incites racial hatred or detracts from human dignity." Federal authorities insist that this would not affect people's right to speak freely in private but is intended only to ensure public safety. Swiss officials also want to ratify the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

The proposed law, reports the *Journal de Genève*, targets comments such as the call by one doctor for the tattooing of all people who are seropositive or the assertion that the Holocaust was a fiction.

The Sept. 25 referendum has encountered some opposition. Extremists of the right — those most likely to be affected — have sharply attacked the proposal.

Liberals fear infringements on people's right to expression. They also note that signatories to the UN's convention on the elimination of racism include such

countries as Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia.

Around Europe

An odd problem has faced Europe's largest solar-energy plant outside Toledo, Spain, since it opened early this summer: too much sun. Temperatures in the barren plains of central Spain, where the sun shines 3,000 hours a year, have reached 50 degrees (122 Fahrenheit) in recent weeks, damaging some of the sensitive solar panels.

Another problem has come from the south. Storm clouds blowing in from Africa have deposited a fine yellow film of Saharan sand on the 7,836 silicon panels, reducing their effectiveness.

Nonetheless, technicians at the plant are mostly satisfied, reports the German weekly *Focus*. The plant, built at a cost of \$16 million, with Spanish, German and European Union financing, is expected to meet its target for the year of 15 million kilowatt hours of electricity production — enough for a village of 2,000 inhabitants.

One of the more popular nutritional theories of recent times — that a French diet, red wine included, could reduce the risk of heart disease — came in for heavy criticism at an international cardiology congress this week in Berlin. A 21-nation World Health Organization study found a problem in French reporting of heart-disease deaths. A cardiovascular expert, Hugh Tunstall-Pedoe, of Dundee, Scotland, told the congress that many deaths by heart attack are classified in France simply as "sudden death," a category not

allowed on death certificates in many other countries.

What to do when you've had a few too many drinks and don't want to call a cab because then you'll have to go back for your car the next morning? Michael Rexroth, 24, spent an evening weighing that question over a few beers in a Frankfurt tavern not long ago. His answer: "Let someone else drive you home in your car." To turn his brainstorm into reality, Mr. Rexroth, a former professional soccer player, bought a small fleet of Italian fold-up mini-motorcycles. When someone calls his company, City Flea, from a bar, an employee rides to meet the caller, folds up the cycle and puts it in the trunk, then drives the customer home. City Flea is getting 10 to 15 calls a night. Mr. Rexroth already plans to expand to other German cities.

In England, debate persists over a local village's refusal to allow families to have informal inscriptions such as "Dad," "Mum" or "Ginger" placed on headstones in the church cemetery. Some say a family should have the right to show its respect any way it wants, other favor traditional dignity. One writer to *The Times* summed it up this way: "The key issue in the case of the vicar of Freckleton is surely not of free speech but of taste. If I wished my grave to be illuminated by pink neon squirrels which would softly sing 'The Party's Over' in close harmony each time a mourner approached, should I be legally restrained on the grounds that my plans were naïf?" Good question. Pink is a bit garish.

Brian Knowlton

Fear of Cuts Starts Rush Of Retirees In Italy

ROME — Italian workers are rushing in record numbers to take early retirement in a stampede triggered by fears of sharp cuts in pension benefits as part of a cost-saving 1995 budget.

State pension bodies have received 460,000 retirement requests so far this year, nearly double the number in the whole of 1993.

Requests, from both the public and private sectors, salaried employees and the self-employed, averaged some 60,000 in July alone, according to official figures Thursday.

The leading state pension organization, strapped for cash, said it had received an average of 42,000 requests a month this year, against some 23,500 a month last year.

Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi's conservative government, which has pledged to reduce a \$1.15 trillion state debt mountain, has pinpointed the generous and much-abused pension system as the main threat to the country's depleted coffers. Italians are allowed to retire on up to 80 percent of their final salary under one of the world's most generous systems.

The leading state pension organization said the rise in applications after a government block on early retirement requests in 1993. Labor Minister Clemente Mastella called media speculation of a flight from the workplace "alarmist comments."

He noted that monthly requests averaged 40,000 in 1992.

The government, which must present its 1995 budget to Parliament before the end of this month, plans deficit cuts of at least 45 trillion lire (\$29 billion), including some 8 trillion lire from pensions.

Italy has some 20 million pensioners, slightly more than one in three of the total population, with more than a third of the state's total annual expenditures used to cover the cost. Payouts far exceed contributions.

Chechen Leader Signs Martial Law

MOSCOW — The Chechen leader, Dzhokhar Dudayev, signed a decree on Thursday imposing martial law in his breakaway republic of Chechnya, Interfax news agency said.

It was not clear to what extent Mr. Dudayev, facing rebellion from several armed groups inside his tiny territory, would be able to enforce the ruling.

Interfax said the Russian Army would hold maneuvers in the north Caucasus near Chechnya's borders next week. The exercises will be led by the commander in chief of land forces, Colonel-General Vladimir Semenov, an unusually high-ranking selection.

WORLD BRIEFS

African Peacekeeping Troops Fight Takeover by Insurgents in Liberia

MONROVIA, Liberia (AP) — Tanks and gunboats of the African intervention force pounded Liberia's presidential mansion Thursday in an attempt to dislodge plotters who claimed to have taken over the country.

The eight-nation force tried for hours to negotiate with the insurgents, some of whom had belonged to the army of the assassinated president, Samuel Doe. The intervention force then opened fire from three gunboats and some tanks.

Brigadier General A.S. Mukhtar, chief of staff of the African intervention force, said 50 to 60 of the attackers had surrendered earlier Thursday and indicated that up to 150 remained in the mansion.

The fighting came three days after Liberia's three main warring factions signed a UN-approved peace agreement. The accord caused an uproar because it provided for the warlords to replace a civilian-dominated interim government.

Head of French Media Firm Is Held

PARIS (Reuters) — A French judge issued an arrest warrant on Thursday for the chairman of a state media holding company in the latest probe into suspected political corruption.

Jean-Louis Dutreuil, a lawyer and close aide to former communications minister Alain Carignon, has been held for questioning with his sister in Paris. A Lyon judge, Philippe Courroye, issued arrest warrants as a prelude to placing both of them under judicial investigation, justice sources said. Mr. Dutreuil heads SOFRAPI. The sources said he was suspected of acting as an intermediary with two major public works groups that bailed out heavily indebted campaign newspapers after Mr. Carignon, a member of the Gaullist Rally for the Republic party, won the 1989 mayoral election in Grenoble.

Crimean Prime Minister Steps Down

SIMFEROPOL, Ukraine (Reuters) — The prime minister of Ukraine's Crimean Peninsula tendered his resignation Thursday, saying he was unable to work amid the region's constitutional crisis.

Yevgeny Saburov told reporters during a session of the local Parliament that he had offered his resignation to President Yuri Meshkov.

In a speech to the chamber, Mr. Saburov only hinted broadly that he intended to step down, saying he could not "see any possibility of working further in a constructive way if this situation continues." The Parliament passed a law last week that curtailed Mr. Meshkov's powers, and the president responded by suspending the body.

Former Greek Leader to Stand Trial

ATHENS (Reuters) — The Greek Parliament voted Thursday to send to trial the former conservative prime minister Constantine Mitsotakis for allegedly taking a bribe in the sale of a state cement company.

The 300-seat Parliament, where the ruling Socialists have a comfortable 170-member majority, voted to prosecute Mr. Mitsotakis on four separate charges of breach of faith, morally instigating a crime, taking bribes and violating his duties as a cabinet member.

Saudi Dissidents Warn of New Threat

LONDON (Reuters) — A Saudi opposition group said Thursday that a previously unknown group in Saudi Arabia had issued a warning of bomb attacks and kidnappings of Westerners and Saudi royalty if an imprisoned cleric is not released.

The London-based Committee for the Defense of Legitimate Rights produced what it said was a statement issued in the Saudi capital of Riyadh by a group calling itself the Battalions of Faith.

"The Battalions of Faith demand the release of our Sheikh Salman ibn Fahd al Auda and give the Saudi authorities only five days," the statement said in Arabic. "If they do not respond, then we will blow up Western interests such as embassies, banks, shops and companies and kidnap American and European citizens."

TRAVEL UPDATE

Air France Pilots Put Strike on Hold

PARIS (Reuters) — Air France said Thursday that a planned strike by its pilots on Friday and Saturday had been postponed and that all flights would operate as normal. The company made the announcement after discussions with union representatives.

A statement by the pilot unions said they and the management had agreed to enter into immediate discussions on the contested company proposals. The unions had called for the strike action over plans by Air France to reduce the flight premiums in the pilots' pay packages.

All private cars will be banned from the center of Athens for a second day on Friday, the Greek Environment Ministry announced Thursday after temperatures hit a high of 37 degrees centigrade (98 Fahrenheit) and pushed air pollution to danger levels.

Italian bank workers will go on a nationwide strike on Friday to protest delays in renewing contracts, unions said Thursday. The one-day action will be accompanied by demonstrations in major cities with the main protest expected in Milan.

Mayor Rudolph W. Giuliani announced that New York City and the Circle Line were offering rewards totaling \$21,000 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person responsible for the shooting of a German tourist aboard a Circle Line cruise boat on Monday.

U.S. Man Must Pay \$653,000 In Killing of Japan Student

BATON ROUGE, Louisiana — A judge ordered a homeowner to pay \$653,000 to the parents of a Japanese exchange student who was shot to death in 1992 when he went to the wrong house while looking for a Halloween party.

State District Judge Bill Brown rejected Rodney Peairs's contention that he thought 16-year-old Yoshihiro Hattori was a crazed attacker.

"There is no justification that the killing was necessary to save himself or his family," Judge Brown said.

Mr. Peairs did not use the "extraordinary care" required under law for using a gun, and neither Mr. Hattori nor his host family bears any blame, the judge said.

Mr. Peairs was acquitted of manslaughter last year in the slaying, which reinforced the United States' image in Japan as a country of gunslings.

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★POLITICAL NOTES★

Wilders Quits the Senate Race in Virginia

RICHMOND, Virginia — Former Governor L. Douglas Wilder has abandoned his independent run for the Senate after two polls showed him far behind his fellow Democrat and longtime rival, Senator Charles S. Robb.

Mr. Wilder's withdrawal reduced the chance that a split among Democrats would hand the seat to Oliver L. North, a conservative Republican. Marshall Coleman, an independent, is the third remaining candidate in a hard-fought race that is crucial to Republican efforts to win control of the Senate in the Nov. 8 election.

"I have seen that the two-party system in Virginia is strong and that the difficulty in financing independent candidacies is real," Mr. Wilder said in a statement.

"I have said that I was in this campaign for one reason only, and that was to win," the statement continued. "Though I don't attach great significance to polls, they are influential, and the influence on financing capabilities is great. Mainly for that reason, I don't feel that I could raise sufficient funds for any winning effort to take place."

"I am a realist," he said. "I know when to hold them and when to fold them."

Grousing at White House Staff Overhaul

WASHINGTON — As the White House chief of staff, Leon E. Panetta, approaches his final recommendations on a long-delayed staff reorganization, aides have begun to recognize a potentially serious political problem — too many white guys.

Mr. Panetta has been working for nearly three months on plans to revamp President Bill Clinton's sometimes chaotic staff. The length of the process has hurt staff morale and led to considerable bitterness on the part of those whose futures have been left twisting in the wind.

"It's just unfair to people," an aide said. "It looks bad for Leon and for the president."

Mr. Panetta has made some changes already, placing three longtime aides, including a woman, in mid-level White House posts.

Those expected to leave include a majority of the top-ranking women on Mr. Clinton's immediate staff, people who are largely unknown to the public except as anonymous "senior White House officials" but who are key to the internal workings of the White House.

Some high-ranking men are likely to be leaving as well. John Podesta, staff secretary, for example, has planned to depart at the end of the year. Nonetheless, women on Mr. Clinton's staff have long complained about what one high-ranking female aide called an "inclusion problem" — a sense that while women hold many posts, the key players at the White House are all men except for Hillary Rodham Clinton and her chief of staff, Maggie Williams.

Republicans Run With a New Ad Strategy

Republican strategists are considering a novel way to tie Democratic members of Congress to Mr. Clinton by depicting them joggling with the chief executive. Walter Jones Jr., the Republican challenger to Representative H. Martin Lancaster, Democrat of North Carolina, is using a television ad showing a somewhat breathless Mr. Lancaster on a jog with Mr. Clinton.

Other Republican candidates, especially in the South, may use similar commercials against other Democratic joggling partners. Representative Bill Paxon, Republican of New York and the chairman of the National Republican Congressional Committee, says that, in the South, B.C. does not stand for Bill Clinton but for "ball and chain."

Quote/Unquote

Haley Barbouron, the Republican National Committee chairman, on his party's chances in the November elections: "I am very bullish. We have not only had a strong wind at our backs for more than a year, but in the last few weeks that wind has actually picked up."

TV Ads Haunt Ohio Lawyer
He Needs Image Transplant for Senate Race

By R.W. Apple Jr.

New York Times Service

CHARDON, Ohio — Television spots are the miracle drugs of modern politics. They can make weak candidates strong and put bope into bopeless causes. But a television spot, as Joel Hyatt has discovered, can also be a sword with two edges.

With an expenditure of tens of millions of advertising dollars over the last decade, he built a national chain of storefront law offices, and in the process made himself well-known enough to win the Democratic nomination for an open Senate seat in Ohio.

But the ads also firmly implanted in the minds of voters a picture of a smooth-talking lawyer, an image that many find unsuitable for the job he is seeking.

Ask voters to describe his Republican rival, Lieutenant Governor Michael DeWine, and they say "honest" or "down-to-earth" or at worst "political." But ask them about Mr. Hyatt and they almost all say "lawyer."

Many add some derogatory comment about the profession. Some refer to him as an ambulance chaser.

Partly as a result of this image problem, Mr. Hyatt has fallen far behind Mr. DeWine in opinion polls published in recent days. He and his strategists think he can catch up, but few Ohio analysts give him very much chance.

That is bad news for the Democrats, who are struggling to limit their losses in this fall's contest for control of the Senate.

This year, as in most years, Ohio is one of the pivots upon which the election will probably turn. If the Republicans win here, their chances of gaining a net of seven Senate seats, which they need to take control, will rise sharply.

A number of elements beyond his control have handicapped Mr. Hyatt's effort. President Bill Clinton is unpopular here, although he helped Mr. Hyatt raise more than \$300,000 at a dinner earlier this year.

Governor George Voinovich, a Republican seeking re-election against a token opponent, is extremely popular.

Then there is the old Ohio political tradition that a candidate for major statewide office has to lose at least once before he or she can win.

That was true of senators like

Robert Taft, John Glenn and Howard M. Metzenbaum and governors like James Rhodes and John Gilligan. Mr. DeWine lost to Mr. Glenn two years ago. This is Mr. Hyatt's first try for public office.

In addition, Mr. Hyatt had to fight hard in the primary to defeat Mary Boyle, a Cuyahoga County commissioner, and he dismissed most of his campaign staff immediately afterwards.

Among those he let go was Mandy Grunwald, one of Mr. Clinton's advisers in the 1992 campaign and since. While his new team was still getting orga-

nized, Mr. DeWine mounted a television campaign in the Cleveland area, Mr. Hyatt's base, and made significant inroads.

A recent poll has Mr. DeWine 11 percentage points ahead, and another new one puts the margin at 18 points.

In this state, where politics tend to be cynical, "it's starting to look like an elephant stampede," says Mike Curtin, a Columbus Dispatch reporter.

Gerald Austin, a political consultant who was one of Mr. Boyle's strategists, said that Mr. Hyatt "has wasted the three months since the primary" and "hasn't developed the credibility to make his attacks on DeWine stick the way Glenn did."

Professor Alfred Tuchfarber of the University of Cincinnati said Mr. DeWine could still lose, "but he'd have to put his foot in his mouth and twist it."

Mark Mellman, the Democrat's new pollster, nonetheless promises a fast finish.

He said the Hyatt campaign would shift the focus of the contest from Mr. Hyatt's personality to Mr. DeWine's voting record, emphasizing the Republican's support of the North American Free Trade Agreement, unpopular among labor unionists, and his opposition during his years in Congress to the Clean Air Act, to civil rights bills and to increases in the minimum wage.

"People know Joel," said Mr. Mellman, who worked for Mr. Glenn two years ago. "People don't know DeWine. He may

be ahead at the moment, but he's a bleeder. He loses votes in the stretch, and believe me, we know how to make him bleed."

Last weekend, in appearances in Cleveland and at a labor picnic near this bucolic village, Mr. Hyatt was already busy trying to redefine images.

The son of immigrants who ran a small umbrella shop, Mr. Hyatt is nevertheless inevitably described as "the multimillionaire son-in-law" of Mr. Metzenbaum, who is retiring.

A ranking official in the Hyatt campaign conceded that Mr. Metzenbaum was purposely being kept in the background in an effort to dampen Republican charges that he was trying to create a senatorial dynasty. He has been an active fundraiser, appearing last month, for example, at a Hollywood reception.

Mr. Hyatt pictures himself as an entrepreneur — not a lawyer — and emphasizes his lack of government experience.

Mr. DeWine likes to wear plaid work shirts to emphasize his country origins, but Mr. Hyatt misses few opportunities to describe Mr. DeWine's family, which has a flourishing seed business, as wealthy.

As for the unfavorable impressions that may linger from his ads, Mr. Hyatt said his firm has represented 600,000 people in Ohio — "mostly to their great satisfaction."



SAVED FROM THE SEA — An elderly Cuban woman being rescued by the U.S. Coast Guard, which said the number of Cubans picked up had dropped significantly.

Washington Ex-Mayor Seeks Respect

By Yolanda Woodlee

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — After a decisive victory in the Democratic mayoral primary, Marion Barry has emerged with words for white voters who did not support him, with plans to balance the District of Columbia's budget and with confidence that he will defeat his opponents in November's general election.

At a news conference, Mr. Barry was asked what he would say to the large number of white residents who did not vote for him in the primary and what he would say to Congress.

His message was blunt, and he demanded that the voters accord him some respect.

"Get over whatever personal hang-ups you got," Mr. Barry said. "Get over it. I'm the best person for Washington. I know best how to protect their investments, their homes, their businesses. I know best how to balance this budget. I

know best how to save our city from financial collapse. I know best how to get us moving. I know best how to get our government to be responsive."

"So to those white people who have whatever hang-ups they have, get over it."

Mr. Barry, mayor for 12 years and now a District of Columbia Council member, defeated Mayor Sharon Pratt Kelly and an at-large council member, John Ray, in the primary election on Tuesday.

Mr. Barry said he would like to meet with Mrs. Kelly's financial team. "First of all, we're going to balance this budget. We know how to reduce the budget by \$140 million. We're very surgical about it."

By Oct. 1, he said, he will probably have introduced an emergency budget act to guarantee that the city does not have "a runaway government" until January.

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OLD BRIEFS

Keeping Troops Fighting

in (AP) — Tanks and anti-aircraft guns pounded Liberia's presidential palace to dislodge fighters who were used for hours to negotiate the peace agreement.

French media used an advertisement of a state media holding press conference and a television broadcast to show the president, Charles Taylor, in a military uniform.

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Air Traffic Controllers Deny Blame

White House Protection Not Their Job at Night, Union Says

By Don Phillips

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The union representing air traffic controllers has declared that it is not their responsibility to monitor radar continuously during early morning hours and that controllers on duty at National Airport when a small plane crashed on the White House lawn were "conducting their duties as required."

Obviously angry that controllers appeared to be getting the blame for failure to detect the plane, the National Air Traffic Controllers Association said the two controllers were performing required administrative duties and had no reason to look at radar screens.

The union strongly suggested that air surveillance and notification to White House security

was routinely limited, at least in the early morning hours.

"Controllers on the midnight shift are required to monitor the radar only when aircraft are scheduled to enter their airspace," its Wednesday statement said. "Neither the tower controller nor the radar controller was working any aircraft movements at the time of the incident. In accordance with their responsibilities, they were conducting standard administrative duties in preparation for the heavy morning traffic flow."

A joint news release from the Federal Aviation Administration and the Secret Service made it clear that the administration plays a role in providing the Secret Service with vital air space information. The release also noted that the two organizations have "heightened security procedures" pending a comprehensive review of the current system.

Privately, controllers and employees of the administration and the Transportation Department expressed frustration with the Secret Service's handling of the incident, including what they called a gag order that has prevented the administration from making any comment.

Some in the administration and the controllers' union said that the Secret Service was more interested in controlling its image than in an orderly flow of information.

The joint news release said it was "inappropriate" at present to discuss the relationship between the administration and the Secret Service. "To do so may compromise the Secret Service's ability to perform its essential security role," it said.

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U.S. Questions Rights Record of Aristide Aide

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Haiti's deposed president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide, sent a former Port-au-Prince police chief to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to recruit refugees as future security personnel even though the U.S. government had raised questions about his human rights record, according to U.S. officials.

The recent incident was described by U.S. officials and aides of Father Aristide after an account of it was disclosed in a leak from Capitol Hill.

Colonel Pierre Cherubin was police chief of the Haitian capital when Father Aristide was president. U.S. officials acknowledged that he had been involved in drug trafficking and the killing of five young people whose bodies were found in a vacant lot.

When Father Aristide decided to send Colonel Cherubin to the U.S. Naval Base at Guantanamo Bay to recruit Haitians there, the United States raised the question of his human rights record.

Both U.S. officials and aides in Father Aristide said the former president

had replied that he had looked into the accusations against the colonel and had concluded that they were without merit.

"Mr. Aristide is the president, and it would be inappropriate for us to suggest we might disapprove of people in his government," a U.S. official said.

He and other officials said William H. Gray 3d, President Bill Clinton's special adviser for Haiti, had made no attempt to veto Father Aristide's choice of Colonel Cherubin. The colonel currently is in Guantanamo assisting the recruiting effort.

The incident illustrates that Father Aristide, a populist leader deposed by a military coup in 1991, remains a subject of controversy even as the U.S. continues plans for an invasion to restore him to power.

Father Aristide and the administration are now engaged in confidential discussions about a broad range of issues touching on Haiti's future after an invasion: building a police force to maintain order, getting adequate food supplies and paying off the nation's debts.

But concern on Capitol Hill about

Father Aristide, whose foes describe him as an anti-American demagogue, remains one of the principal sources of opposition to any invasion.

Precisely when Father Aristide would go back will depend on how long it takes U.S. forces to secure control.

An account of the administration's discussions with Father Aristide about Colonel Cherubin was included in a document, described as an internal Pentagon memo, that circulated in Washington on Tuesday.

It charged that the Clinton administration and Father Aristide were quarreling bitterly about how to bring democracy to Haiti.

U.S. officials said the alleged document exaggerated the degree of conflict between Mr. Gray and Father Aristide over Colonel Cherubin, and they said they could find no evidence that the memo had originated in the Defense Department.

Both sides said that Father Aristide had been broadcasting regularly to Haiti on U.S.-provided facilities, that his remarks had been monitored closely by the administration and that they had

consisted, as one official said, "almost exclusively of calming talk of peace and reconciliation among all Haitians."

Representative David E. Skaggs, Democrat of Colorado, expressed concern about Father Aristide in a letter to Mr. Clinton.

"We know that Mr. Aristide was ineffective in governing Haiti and in controlling the military when he was president," Mr. Skaggs wrote. "What if he again loses support? Would the United States now have to guarantee the success of his government?"

During his three years of Washington exile, Father Aristide proved to be a tough client because he feared that the United States wanted to force him to share power with his domestic opponents.

That began to change last May after Mr. Clinton named Mr. Gray his special adviser, U.S. officials said.

"Bill Gray's singular contribution is that he established a climate of mutual harmony and trust between us and Aristide," said a senior administration official.



President Clinton pointing to photos of what he said were atrocities in Haiti.

CLINTON: A Speech Aimed at Congress and Public

Continued from Page 1

running "very, very short," the president and his aides were trying harder than ever before to find a resonant argument that an invasion was just and proper.

"It is not time for a divisive debate about this," said Dee Dee Myers, the White House press secretary, on Wednesday. "It is time to present a unified front."

"I assure you that every avenue has been exhausted," Madeleine K. Albright, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, said Thursday, according to The Associated Press.

[Asked about indications in public opinion surveys that a majority of the American public is against an invasion, Mrs. Albright said: "It may not be popular. The president has said that, but he is the leader. He is the commander in chief, and he believes that this is the right thing to do."]

In a preview of his Oval Office address, Mr. Clinton told a

group of news agency reporters that, if left uncorrected, Haiti's slide back to dictatorship would bode ill for fledgling democracies elsewhere in the Western Hemisphere. He portrayed Haiti as a killing field in which the United States has a moral obligation to halt human rights abuses.

And having threatened since May to stage an invasion unless Haiti's military leaders stepped down on their own, the president warned that the credibility not just of his administration but also of the United States would be at stake unless he made good on his threats.

Saying he had already shown "extremely good faith and forbearance," he added, "The United States must not be in a position to walk away from a situation like this."

"I know it is unpopular," Mr. Clinton said of a possible invasion. "I know the timing is unpopular. I know the whole thing is unpopular. But I believe it is the right thing."

Since Mr. Clinton first threatened to use force to oust Haiti's junta, his aides have said he recognized that he was on a path in which he would see no option but to go forward with an invasion if economic sanctions alone did not work.

Administration officials said any effort to persuade Congress and the public that a relatively insignificant country like Haiti was worth American blood and dollars was bound to be an uphill struggle.

"Inevitably, there was going to be a large controversy about sending troops to a place that most American people regard as peripheral to our interests," a senior official said.

Jettison Stowaway Is Killed

The Associated Press

SUVA, Fiji — Lack of oxygen and internal bleeding caused the death of a stowaway whose body was found jammed in the wheel well of a Polynesian Airlines jetliner.

HAITI: Military Rulers Stay Defiant as U.S. Warships Arrive Off Coast

Continued from Page 1

ment, also predicted that the army would try to mount a guerrilla war instead of confronting U.S. troops head on.

"Everyone right now has some kind of fear, they don't know what is coming," he said in an interview Thursday with a U.S. television network.

The United States is threatening to invade to restore Father Aristide, who was democratically elected. A crippling

trade blockade and intensifying psychological warfare have failed to dislodge the military.

"The government will continue to fulfill its mission and will not fail to fully pursue the defense of the republic," President Emile Jonassaint, who was installed by the army, said at a news conference Wednesday night.

He added that the invasion threat was politically motivated, with U.S. congressional

elections less than two months away.

"The approaching enslavement of our people has been calmly announced," Mr. Jonassaint said. He noted that "the immense majority of the American people have not been convinced" of the need to invade.

The Ministry of the Interior and Defense imposed a 7 P.M.-7 A.M. ban on traffic on intercity highways and on the departure of boats and planes during

those hours. It said the curfew was taken "to counter acts of foreign aggression."

Militiamen beat up people who tried to pick up leaflets dropped by U.S. aircraft early Wednesday. The leaflets announced Father Aristide's return.

Michel François, the capital's police chief, was heard on the police radio band ordering soldiers to shoot at the aircraft as they flew over at 2:45 A.M., according to one resident.

Two Army Blackhawk helicopters flew over the capital later Wednesday.

Apparently anticipating an invasion, middle- and upper-class Haitians stocked up on goods, emptying shelves at many food stores and supermarkets in Port-au-Prince.

At his news conference, Mr. Jonassaint said legislative elections would be held as planned in December and that presidential elections would be held soon after.

After delivering his remarks in French, Mr. Jonassaint spoke in Creole, the language of most Haitians.

"We have harmed no one, threatened neither the peace of America nor of the world," he said. "Haiti doesn't have the atom bomb. They could destroy us in a couple of minutes."

(AP, Reuters)

U.S. Patrol Boat Runs Into Sandbar Off Haiti

Reuters

WASHINGTON — A U.S. fast patrol boat, part of the U.S. force assembled for a possible invasion of Haiti, has run aground in the bay off the capital, Port-au-Prince, defense officials said Thursday.

They said the Monsoon, one of two small fast patrol boats that have been used to intercept craft violating a trade embargo on the military-ruled state, got stuck on a sandbar on Thursday but was likely to float free when the tide rises.

TEST: Fallout for Human Subjects

Continued from Page 1

of tumors and congenital disorders had risen fivefold in the past 40 years. They attributed the problems not only to the nuclear test but also to chemical-weapons testing that polluted the groundwater in the 1920s and 1930s.

What is clear, from interviews with survivors still in the area, is that civilians were protected only haphazardly and soldiers not at all. Some people were evacuated, others were not. Some said they were advised to leave but did not both-er. Others said they left despite being told they could safely stay as long as they lay on the ground and did not look up.

Lyubov Ivanova, 70, said she was evacuated from a village near the center of the target area that had been wiped out and had never been rebuilt. But "like idiots," she said, she and her neighbors returned two days later to see what had happened to their houses, and when grass began growing again from the scorched earth, they drove their animals there to graze.

"No one told us not to," she said. "And after all, we have to live."

"Now," she added, "my son and daughter are both sick, and many of my friends have died."

On the day of the test, soldiers brought livestock to the target center, along with all kinds of military equipment and radiation instruments. A bomber dropped the device from about 10 kilometers up.

The bomb exploded at an altitude of about 380 meters (1,200 feet), forming a huge

mushroom cloud. It detonated with a force equivalent to 20,000 tons of TNT, compared with 12,500 for the Hiroshima bomb. Villagers miles away reported a deafening explosion, followed by fires and violent shock waves rumpling the earth, shattering windows and collapsing houses.

In accordance with the plans for the military exercise, 20 minutes after the detonation, scores of warplanes were sent toward the center of the target area to bomb whatever "enemy" might have survived. As the mushroom cloud drifted east, about 170 pilots found themselves flying through it.

Within another 20 minutes, the infantry was sent out of the trenches and toward the center. Many soldiers received a "second shock," Colonel Vasiakin said, when they saw what had happened to the livestock.

"We already had many manuals written on the tactical use of nuclear weapons, but we wanted to see what would happen in real life — the morale and psychological response of the soldiers, and so forth," he explained. "We knew already this would be the only such test, and we wanted to make it a high-quality experience."

Today, a small monument stands near the target center, honoring the soldiers who "defied danger and fulfilled their military duty in the name of the defensive might of our homeland." Background radiation levels remain slightly higher than in surrounding territory, Colonel Vasiakin said, and the trees have never grown back.

For investment information

Read the MONEY REPORT every Saturday in the IHT

Paris Bombing by Corsicans

Agence France-Press

PARIS — A bomb exploded early Thursday in a city education office in northeastern Paris, causing severe damage to the building and in the immediate neighborhood. A Corsican nationalist group claimed responsibility.

Swedish Tycoon Apologizes For Comment on 'Blackies'

Reuters

STOCKHOLM — The Swedish business tycoon Peter Wallenberg apologized Thursday for having used the term "blackies" to describe South African blacks during a television interview.

Mr. Wallenberg said: "On a question regarding South Africa, I expressed myself in a way that was interpreted as degrading for the black people in South Africa. I regret the way in which my words were interpreted and sincerely apologize to anyone offended."

The comments by Sweden's most powerful industrialist had prompted liberals to call for a boycott of a bank of which he is vice chairman. Two television personalities urged Swedish youth to boycott S-E-Banken. "I don't want to have my money in a bank that is dominated by a person with such racist views," said Claes Elwin, one of the two.

Mr. Wallenberg, in an hour-long television program earlier this week, was asked why he had objected to Sweden's criticism of the apartheid system in South Africa, abolished last year.

In his answer Mr. Wallenberg said that "there are many well-educated blacks" in South Africa, adding that blacks did not have the competence to run the country without the aid of the white minority.

ISRAEL: 'Underground' Rumors

Continued from Page 1

Palestine Liberation Organization. An Israeli monitoring group called Peace Watch recorded 65 Israeli deaths from such attacks in the last 12 months, compared with 49 in the previous year. By the same token, Palestinian deaths at the hands of Israeli civilians took a huge leap during the same reporting periods, from 0 to 38, a figure that includes the 29 people killed by Baruch Goldstein of Kiryat Arba in a massacre last February in Hebron.

The phrase "Jewish underground" has dominated Israeli headlines, evoking memories of a network that carried out deadly bombings and other attacks on West Bank Arabs in the early 1980s.

A central figure is Lieutenant Oren Edri, 23, one of two young officers from Kiryat Arba implicated in the case and accused of passing along army weapons to others in the settlement. Among those said to be on the

receiving end is an Arab who converted a few years ago from Islam to Judaism, changed his name from Mahmoud Jabari to Yaacov Ben David and moved from Hebron to Kiryat Arba.

Because the police are providing almost no details, it is impossible to say if the "underground" is real or merely a catchy expression, as some Israeli commentators who specialize in security issues have written. It is also unclear if the arrested men are accused only of plotting future attacks or are implicated in past killings of Arabs, in particular several that took place around Hebron, a hotbed of nationalism for Israelis and Palestinians alike.

In Kiryat Arba, residents cite the paucity of public information as proof that the government of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin is creating smokescreens to discredit them all. Suspicion fills the air, with some accusing others of being Shin Bet spies.

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PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

A Victory for Stability

The narrowness of the popular vote that has restored the separatist party to power in Quebec is heartening news for North America. Splitting Canada in two would be wrong, but the vote count suggests that Quebecers are not ready to do it. For the United States, and for continental stability, it is a reassuring indication that our northern neighbor — closest ally, biggest trading partner and best friend — will continue to be all of those things.

The victory of the separatist Parti Québécois was expected. The party will have a solid majority in the provincial Parliament, but pre-election polls predicted it would be significantly larger. Moreover, the separatists' failure to win 50 percent of the popular vote, and their slim margin over the Liberal candidates — less than one-half of 1 percent — say voters are less than enthusiastic about their new government's aim to create a sovereign nation. Indeed, the Liberals' defeat had more to do with high unemployment and low regard for the party after nine years in office.

The United States has political, economic and neighborhood interests in keeping Canada whole, as well as a desire to avoid the chaotic unknown. As a global superpower, America wants stability on its borders, not neighbors engaged in a divorce.

Considering also that the United States and Canada are each other's and the world's largest trading partners, the value and reliability of this relationship is far preferable to the barriers likely to rise in the wake of a split. Finally, long-term friendship says that if the great majority of Canadians prefer unity, which they do,

the United States should support them. Canada has been through several Quebec crises; this one may not be the last. Jacques Parizeau, the Parti Québécois leader, promises a referendum on sovereignty next year. But even if the majority vote to stay in Canada, the cultural split between English Canada and the French in Quebec will not fade away. It is part of Canada — a humane, multicultural society, albeit sometimes quarrelsome.

Meanwhile, one way or another, Mr. Parizeau promises to stir up trouble with the federal government in Ottawa. On matters where provincial cooperation is called for, such as social reforms, he says Quebec will refuse to participate. On local matters, he has ideas for public projects to cut unemployment and prove that his government is better than Ottawa's.

On sovereignty, the party has laid out three steps: an immediate parliamentary resolution saying Quebec should split, even before a referendum to determine the popular will; preparation of a new constitution, a huge task itself, and negotiations with Ottawa on arrangements for separation, which Ottawa would surely reject before a referendum and would fight if the referendum carried.

All three steps looked less certain the morning after the election, but this battle is far from over. In power, the Parti Québécois may yet convince the majority of Quebecers they would be better off as a nation apart. That would be unfortunate for all concerned, including their neighbor to the south.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Government's New Look

A large part of the political debate in America revolves around what government should do. Too little of it concerns how government should do what it does. Many Americans who support the idea of the government undertaking worthy projects turn away from specific programs not because they are selfish or because they're bamboozled by special interests, but because they question a program's design and wonder if it will do all its sponsors claim. These concerns about government's performance, in turn, are not the result of blind cynicism but of legitimate questions raised by past actions and failures.

That is why the quiet work of Vice President Al Gore's reinventing government project has been genuinely important. Mr. Gore's mandate from the president has been to re-examine and reform many of the routine acts government undertakes, from the way it hires things to the way it hires people to the way it responds to citizen inquiries. The high-profile aspect of Mr. Gore's effort involves reducing the size of the government's payroll — and that, quite surprisingly, has actually happened. As reported in *The Post*, 78,000 federal workers have departed since Bill Clinton took office, and the government will shed 60,000 more over the next year.

But the lasting impact of Mr. Gore's efforts may be more pronounced in less showy areas. The administration has junked the 10,000-page Federal Personnel Manual and abolished the notorious

Standard Form 171, which may have been the world's most ungainly job application form. The Department of Housing and Urban Development closed its 10 regional offices in April on the theory that they amounted to an unnecessary layer of bureaucracy. Congress is on the verge of passing a bill to overhaul the government's cumbersome procurement system. And the Gore initiative has encouraged federal workers around the nation to come up with their own proposals to simplify procedures and reorganize functions in ways that would save money.

None of this is Utopia, and there are still many questions about where this project will lead. There are concerns about whether the reductions in the work force will take place where they should. There is still much to be done to get the balance right between Congress's prerogatives to oversee programs and Mr. Gore's sensible desire to avoid congressional micromanagement. Some of the project's initiatives — for example, to restructure the country's air traffic control system — ran into brick walls.

But on balance, Mr. Gore and his lieutenants have been giving incrementalism — the effort to bring about gradual but sustainable reforms — a good name. An administration that has had problems with grand plans should consider whether the consciously experimental approach of the reinventing government project might offer clues on how to progress in other areas.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Two Wars, One Budget

It did not take long for the Pentagon's "bottom-up review" to bottom out. That review, undertaken last year, adopted the premise that the United States should prepare to wage two regional wars simultaneously. The force levels needed to satisfy that requirement were certain to put upward pressure on the defense budget, currently \$263 billion, for years to come.

Now the Pentagon concedes that there is a mismatch between those force requirements and the means to pay for them. The budgetary shortage, by the Pentagon's calculations, will exceed \$40 billion over the next five years. Taking a grimmer view of the requirements for a two-war strategy, the Government Accounting Office puts the gap closer to \$150 billion.

To close the gap, Deputy Defense Secretary John Deutch has asked the armed services to consider deferring or canceling purchases of new weapons. The Pentagon will have to do that and more if it is to avoid putting the squeeze on readiness.

Mr. Deutch has identified many of the weapons that the United States could safely do without: the army's Comanche helicopter and Advanced Field Artillery System, the air force's F-22 stealth fighter plane and air-launched Tri-Service Standoff Attack Missile, and the Marine Corps' V-22 Osprey tilt-rotor aircraft. He also wants to slow purchases of the navy's new attack submarine and Arleigh Burke-class destroyers.

Delaying these programs would not diminish America's defenses or dull its technological edge. It already has an am-

ple arsenal of weapons that can outperform any in the rest of the world. But postponing procurements will not suffice to close the budget gap. The Pentagon will also have to re-examine the overall size of its forces — 13 divisions of ground troops and 26 air wings on active duty — and look for places to reduce redundancy. A recent Congressional Budget Office study identifies several places to do just that. One is to cut contingency forces for rapid deployment overseas. The Marine Corps has three divisions of such troops. The army has four more: one airborne, one air assault and two light infantry divisions. It has little use for the light infantry. Moreover, it has not conducted a parachute assault using an entire division since World War II; it could rely on special forces for that mission. Eliminating three divisions would save \$14.5 billion over the next five years.

The Marine task forces have their own F/A-18 planes for air support. They have no need for the navy to augment them. Cutting the navy's complement of F/A-18's would save \$1 billion. The air force and the navy have more than enough bombers and fighter-bombers deployed around the world to make at least 12 carrier battle groups unnecessary. Eliminating them would save \$6.8 billion over five years. Postponing unnecessary procurements and reexamining outmoded roles and missions would assure the Pentagon of the forces it needs without sacrificing readiness or increasing its budget.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Case for Invasion Does Not Hold Up

By Jeane Kirkpatrick

LOS ANGELES — It is disconcerting to watch the Clinton administration ready American forces for the upcoming invasion of Haiti under the pretext that they are restoring democracy in the person of the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide. This is a man who himself undermined the always shaky rule of law in Haiti, shut down its Parliament and organized a private gang of enforcers — on the model of Jean-Claude Duvalier's Tonton Macoutes — inciting violence.

It is dismal to hear the administration call this planned military operation a "police action" rather than a war, thereby seeking to evade the constitutional requirement for the consent of Congress, and pretend that the authorization of the UN Security Council is enough to spend half a billion dollars and risk U.S. lives — as if President Bill Clinton were no longer responsible to the people.

It is cynical for a government endlessly searching for negotiated peace in Bosnia-Herzegovina to speak of having exhausted all alternatives but war in Haiti, when we know that the U.S. government has discouraged efforts of Venezuela and "the five" Latin American governments to resume talks. Haiti's military government has repeatedly indicated that it is ready and willing to join in new negotiations.

It is especially objectionable to hear officials and partisans of the Clinton administration cite the U.S. military action in Grenada as a precedent for the Clinton team's expected decision to invade Haiti. In fact, a comparison between the situations in Grenada, in October 1983, and Haiti, September 1994, demonstrates what kind of problems actually engage American interests and justify the use of force.

First, Haiti poses no urgent threat to the life and limbs of Americans, but Grenada's violent rulers constituted a clear and present danger in a situation of extreme violence. On

Oct. 19, 1983, Grenada's Marxist prime minister, Maurice Bishop, and five members of his cabinet were shot in cold blood by Mr. Bishop's Cuban-trained deputy, Bernard Coard. A round-the-clock, shoot-on-sight curfew was then imposed by Mr. Coard and his associates. The airport was closed, trapping some 1,000 American citizens, including several hundred American medical students, who were held under guard, incommunicado. Their lives were judged to be in real danger.

Second, Haiti has no strategic importance to the United States, but the United States and others in the region had a serious strategic interest in Grenada. Even before U.S. forces landed, it was clear that Grenada had been transformed into a base for the projection of Soviet and Cuban military power in the Caribbean. The largest airstrip in the Western Hemisphere was nearing completion under Cuban auspices. The flow of military traffic to and from Grenada was causing widespread anxiety among Grenada's island neighbors. Their fears were amply confirmed by the discovery of 800 armed Cuban troops and six warehouses filled with advanced Russian weapons: hundreds of crates of heavy artillery, anti-tank and anti-aircraft weapons, grenade launchers, crates of AK-47s and so forth.

Previously secret treaties between Grenada and the Soviet Union, Grenada and Cuba, and Grenada and North Korea further illuminated plans for making Grenada a major base for guerrilla operations in the Caribbean basin. So clearly there was a strategic interest.

Third, Haiti poses no threat to peace and security of the region, but with good reason, America and most Caribbean nations perceived Grenada as a threat. The weapons

caches and documents found there offered ample confirmation for these concerns.

That is why prime ministers of the Caribbean states — Edward Seago of Jamaica, Tom Adams of Barbados, Eugenia Charles of Dominica — appealed to the United States and the United Nations for help. With data-rich presentations, they described the destabilizing effects on the region of the extension of Soviet-Cuban power to Grenada.

Fourth, surprise is not a necessary element of the Clinton plan for deposing the government of Haiti, but secrecy and dispatch were needed to save American students from the violent men who had seized power in Grenada. The Reagan administration, therefore, did not consult with the U.S. Congress and did not have its consent. Moreover, since these events occurred at the height of the Cold War, when the Soviet Union would veto any act against a communist state, there was no question of seeking UN authorization.

Though warmly applauded by a large majority of the American public, the Reagan administration was vociferously denounced in the United Nations by the Soviet and nonaligned blocs and by liberal Democrats in the Congress. One group of congressmen was especially bitter. The Black Caucus, which today urges action in Haiti, strenuously denounced the liberation of Grenada — even after the American students had kissed the ground and shared their terror on national television.

I have heard that top officials of the Clinton administration expect that once the military lands in Haiti, the American public will rally round and the action will prove a source of new political support for the president. That could be, but don't count on it. The American people have an uncanny sense for what is and is not a vital national interest.

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A Sufferer's Fatal Stab At the Top

By Joel Achenbach

WASHINGTON — Every one's initial reaction to Monday's plane crash at the White House was consternation that Secret Service agents posted at the mansion didn't shoot down the plane with one of the shoulder-launched Stinger missiles they are rumored to have, or with some kind of previously undisclosed futuristic surface-to-air paralysis beam, or at the very least with one of those Uzi submachine guns they keep folded inside their wallets.

Crashing an airplane into the White House is so obvious a stunt that one naturally assumes that appropriate defenses have been deployed. Surely the government has a procedure for this sort of thing. Yet a Secret Service spokesman said the agents on hand only had "enough time to run for cover."

Was this evidence of a dreaded breakdown in the system?

Soon after the crash there materialized on television various individuals who called themselves security consultants. These experts explained that a guard firing a Stinger missile might destroy a harmless off-course plane loaded with Girl Scouts, or the rocket might miss and instead bring down a commercial airliner flying into National Airport.

The fact is that the best restraint against attacks on government leaders or institutions is simply our own civility. Americans have to understand that there is no procedural guarantee against calamity. Our best hope is decency.

In a democracy, leaders are always vulnerable. The White House is not exactly a fortress. It doesn't help matters that Clinton is devil-may-care about his security.

Just about the only president who is completely safe from harm these days is Ulysses S. Grant. This is as it must be. We don't entomb living presidents.

Anyone who thinks Monday's plane crash reveals some glitch in presidential security is being unrealistic. The real glitch in the system was Frank Corder. Even devil behavior has certain norms, and he violated them.

Investigators aren't sure what Mr. Corder was up to. At first this looked like a wacky assassination attempt, then like a suicide, but it's possible Mr. Corder simply had a couple of beers and tried to pull off a publicity stunt.

Mr. Corder's nutty demise doesn't mean he was a nut. He wasn't a man divorced from reality. He wasn't a frustrated revolutionary. He was a loser, but that's not the same thing as a loon. He had an idea what he was doing, but he apparently botched it, just as he probably botched a lot of other things in his life.

It's a tragedy for a man to die that way at the age of 38; it's also pathetic, hokey, cheap.

It's amazing to think that not that long ago human beings managed to live their entire lives without presuming to inflict themselves on everyone else. They fell in love, had kids, triumphed, suffered, agonized, struggled, and they did it all privately. To make a spectacle of oneself was the height of foolishness. Fame was tolerated, but only in the famous.

Somewhere along the line we became so media-obsessed, so celebrity-crazed, that we forgot that there is honor in being nobody. There is grace in obscurity.

There is nothing scarier than a mediocre man with a mission. Almost every assassin in the nation's history — and anyone who nearly ruins the president's bedroom can be lumped into that company — has been a pathetic mess.

Now comes Mr. Corder, with his fatal stab at social climbing in the American celebrityocracy. Mr. Corder's brother says he "always wanted to be on top." He was at a disco age for men, 38, when failure mocks the ambitions of youth. Mr. Corder's father had recently died; he had just split up with his wife; he was living in a car.

Frank suffered. Frank dreamed. But Frank should have spared us. May he rest in peace, and may we all, sooner rather than later, forget his name.

The Washington Post.

Mitterrand Fails the Unforgiving Test of History

By William Pfaff

PARIS — In the end, it is a question of character. During nearly a half-century, François Mitterrand has constructed a political career founded on personal ambition and dominated by his sense of rivalry with Charles de Gaulle.

Mr. Mitterrand is nearing the end of his second seven-year term as president of the Fifth Republic, which de Gaulle founded. De Gaulle never completed one full term, resigning his office in 1969 as old age closed on him, and in the aftermath of the popular upheaval of May 1968.

Mr. Mitterrand now is old, too. Old and very ill, from prostate cancer. He said last week of his illness, "I think that it will be obliging enough to allow me to finish my mandate" — which ends next spring. He said that to die was less a concern to him than no longer to live, as he has books he wants to write. "But a book takes time, and I no longer have much of that."

He is old, ill, and now he sees that his effort to control how history will regard him has failed. He recently allowed himself to be interviewed for a book on his youth and the war years. This has just come out. Last week he gave two long newspaper interviews dealing with the same subjects. On Monday he was interviewed for an hour and a half on television. The result has been an abrupt deterioration of his reputation, and of the authority of his presidency as well.

He has tried to explain his

connection to the wartime Vichy government, his right-wing associations as a young man, and his lasting relationship with René Bousquet, head of the Vichy police, accused of crimes against humanity in 1983, held to be responsible for the dispatch of French and foreign Jews to Nazi death camps.

The president's response to the television questioning was defiant, and seemingly calm, although his hands constantly trembled. Yet, as the evening went on, what began as an interview became an interrogation, and Mr. Mitterrand's answers became a plea for sympathy: that he be judged with consideration for his family and upbringing, the context of the times, his constant commitment, he said, to social justice. He insisted that he was at peace with himself, and that he hoped to be regarded as having done more in his life than was positive than was negative.

It was moving in a way, but in the end there seemed more to be pitied than to be admired. Everyone had known that Mr. Mitterrand was compromised by having served Marshal Pétain until 1942. Later he was part of the Resistance. But his conversion turns out to have come only in 1943, when the tide of the war had changed, and his conduct in the Resistance served to launch his postwar political career.

His comments on Vichy were equivocal. He claims to have

known nothing of Vichy's anti-semitic legislation and deportations of Jews. Vichy's first anti-semitic law, which excluded Jews from the public service — of which he was a part — was passed in October 1940.

On Thursday, *Le Monde* published a devastating analysis of the political thought of the young Mitterrand, as he expressed it in Vichy publications during 1942-1943, by the historian Claire Andrieu. She concludes that while the documentation is incomplete, she is, as a historian, compelled to draw the provisional conclusion that on the basis of his own

writings, Mr. Mitterrand was until April 1943 "among the most intransigent of Pétainists."

Mr. Mitterrand undoubtedly did no worse during the war years than many others, and a great deal better than most. But his subsequent career as defender of republican values and human rights against the forces of reaction fits uneasily with what now has been confirmed. The picture of opportunism and political cynicism that emerges goes much beyond the reputation Mr. Mitterrand has always enjoyed as "the Florentine," the consummate calculator. His Socialist followers, certainly, are now demoralized.

He always considered de Gaulle his challenge. He says that he clashed with de Gaulle at their first meeting in Algiers in 1943. He opposed de Gaulle in the postwar political struggle, and made a successful career in the changing coalitions of the Fourth Republic. He was a minister in governments waging the Indo-China and Algerian wars, and ran against de Gaulle in the presidential election of 1965. He condemned de Gaulle's Fifth Republic as "a permanent coup d'état."

His election to the presidency of that republic in 1981, and reelection in 1988, seemed a victory over his old enemy.

But in the end it has proven a defeat. History will certainly acknowledge the great accomplishment of Mr. Mitterrand, which has been to modernize the French left and turn it into a mainstream force in French political life. But he has left the Socialist party divided, and discredited by a series of financial scandals reaching into the presidential palace itself.

History will deal more harshly with the man himself, who made use of the old parties and forces of the left to advance himself, and then cast them aside. He made equally cynical use of the right, leading indirect support to the extremist National Front in order to weaken the mainstream right.

De Gaulle escaped partisan definition, saying that he served a "certain idea of France": that "it must aim high and hold itself straight, on pain of mortal danger." His acknowledged opportunism was in that cause. He was a man of principle, who drew others to principled action.

The liberal journalist Jean Daniel has said that by his wartime leadership, "De Gaulle allowed me to remain myself." Mr. Mitterrand's loyal followers today feel themselves diminished by their political commitment. That contrast tells it all.

International Herald Tribune.
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Drawing by GNG, C&W Syndicate.

An Ignorant Jury Can't Serve Justice

By Newton N. Minow and Fred H. Cate

EVANSTON, Illinois — Jury selection in the O.J. Simpson trial promises to be another quixotic search for jurors who know nothing about one of the nation's most celebrated criminal cases. Judge Lance Ito of Los Angeles Superior Court has predicted that he will need to question at least 1,000 potential jurors to find 12 who know sufficiently little to be qualified to serve.

The Sixth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution guarantees every person accused of a crime the right to a trial "by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed." The standard for selecting jurors is impartiality, not ignorance.

Yet attorneys in newsworthy trials often claim that pretrial publicity will interfere with a fair trial. As media coverage of such trials has increased, so has the frequency and intensity of these claims. As a result, more and more courts spend days, even weeks, in the search of jurors who know nothing about some of the most widely covered events of the decade: the bombing of the World Trade Center, the beating of Rodney King, the grounding of the Exxon Valdez oil tanker.

These courts engage in excruciating questioning of potential jurors in an attempt to weed out those who know too much. Potential jurors in the rape trial of Mike Tyson had to answer 78 written questions, including whether they had ever belonged to the National Organization for Women, gone to a boxing match, played competitive sports, studied psychology, sociology or sociology, and how often they attended religious services.

In the case of two men ac-

used of beating the truck driver Reginald Denny during the Los Angeles riots, potential jurors faced 45 pages containing 116 questions.

Such questioning increases the costs and delays of criminal trials, and deserves the interests of justice.

Impartiality is guaranteed not by the search for people who are uninformed, but by the commitment of those selected for jury service to do justice.

Judges already instruct jurors to consider only what they have heard in the courtroom and what the judge has accepted into the record. In almost every case, this means jurors are told to disregard anything they have seen or heard in the courtroom. And we trust them to do so.

More important, we trust the integrity and judgment of jurors in the final verdict.

In the past, black Americans and women were often excluded from juries, until the U.S. Supreme Court recognized that a jury of only one race or one gender is not representative of the community. A jury from which citizens who seek to be well-informed have been systematically excluded is equally unrepresentative.

The Sixth Amendment guarantees a defendant's right to trial by impartial jury, not impartial jurors. Perhaps the nation's founders recognized that impartial people — in the sense of people without bias, opinion or prejudice — do not exist. Rather than base the protection of fundamental judicial rights on an unrealistic and unobtainable concept, the Sixth Amendment depends instead on the rough-and-tumble interaction of 12 members of the community.

Each of those 12 citizens brings his or her own experi-

ences and knowledge into the jury box. The verdict is not merely the sum of 12 independent votes; rather, it is the product of deliberation, of the interaction among the 12 sets of experiences and knowledge.

Extensive questioning and challenges pose a more serious threat to the fundamental fairness of the verdict than exposure to any media coverage. If the membership of the panel is skewed by the selection process, then the fundamental guarantee of fairness — the diversity and breadth of experiences and views — is likely to be compromised.

Moreover, the skills of discernment that most citizens exercise and refine daily in evaluating the barrage of news, advertisement and rhetoric presented by the media may help jurors be both impartial and capable. The jury that excludes the informed majority of citizens can be neither.

Mark Twain's warning in 1871, describing a jury trial in Virginia City, Nevada, is even more applicable today: "A minister, intelligent, esteemed and greatly respected; a merchant of high character and known probity; a mining superintendent of intelligence and unblemished reputations... were all questioned in the same way and all set aside. Each said the public talk and the newspaper reports had not biased his mind.... But of course such men could not be trusted with the case. Ignoramuses alone could mete out unsullied justice."

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OPINION

The Clock Is Ticking On Bosnia

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — After the president has addressed the nation about his need to make good on his stream of threats to the Haitian junta; after partisans in Congress do their mutual somersaults on the War Powers Act; after we hail a victory over a pipsqueak principality in a war of nerves or forces — then a real foreign policy crisis will have to be faced.

The Bosnian clock now stands at one month to midnight. Being put to the test is the credibility of NATO and the strength of the new relationship between the United States and Russia.

Much good diplomatic work has been done. The United States brokered the renewal of the alliance between Bosnia's Muslims and Croats to strike a balance of power and a division of territory with the Bosnian Serbs. After a shaky start, the marriage is solidifying, which shores up the victims of Serbian aggression. Meanwhile, the economic squeeze put on Belgrade has had the desired effect of splitting the Serbs. Belgrade is now willing to accept monitors to watch Serbia cut off aid to its rogue compatriots in Bosnia, in return for a UN lifting of sanctions against Serbia. That isolates the local aggressors.

The only trouble: It's not working. The Bosnian Serbs refuse to accept the peace deal that the United Nations persuaded their victims to swallow. They snipe at civilians, murder UN soldiers and threaten to shoot down the Pope's plane if he visits besieged Sarajevo. Their goal is never to compromise but to conquer and "cleanse."

Thus has the world learned that the way to make peace with the Bosnian Serbs is to put guns to their heads. But the United Nations has embargoed the sale of guns to Bosnians. That leaves the well-armed aggressors with the power advantage. President Bill Clinton has been unable to persuade the British and French, who have peacekeeping troops in Bosnia, to lift the embargo and even up the power balance. They prefer to dither than to hunker down or get out; in effect, they are "protecting" the Muslims out of their country.

Mr. Clinton's impotence with American allies led the U.S. Senate to propose — and the president to embrace — an Aug. 10 letter to Sam Nunn — an ultimatum with a deadline. "If the Bosnian Serbs have not accepted the contact group's proposal by July 6, 1994... by October 15, 1994," reads the Senate's amendment to the defense appropriation bill, not yet voted on by the House. "The President... should formally introduce and support a resolution in the UN Security Council... to terminate the international arms embargo." If that proposal is vetoed, says the Senate, the president should submit a plan to lift the embargo unilaterally. Mr. Clinton's letter would not go beyond pledging to seek a vote on "multilateral termination" of the embargo.

The clock has been ticking. On Sept. 28, Boris Yeltsin arrives for his fifth Clinton summit. That meeting's success depends on Mr. Clinton's ability to persuade the Russian president to support the



posol of July 6, 1994... by October 15, 1994," reads the Senate's amendment to the defense appropriation bill, not yet voted on by the House. "The President... should formally introduce and support a resolution in the UN Security Council... to terminate the international arms embargo." If that proposal is vetoed, says the Senate, the president should submit a plan to lift the embargo unilaterally. Mr. Clinton's letter would not go beyond pledging to seek a vote on "multilateral termination" of the embargo.

U.S. resolution to arm the Bosnian defenders. The two have worked well together before: Mr. Clinton helped Mr. Yeltsin make a deal with Ukraine to give up its nukes, and the Russian kept his word to pull troops out of the Baltics. Moscow has been helpful with Belgrade; now comes the crunch.

A New York Times editorial ("Bosnia and the Embargo," *IHT*, Sept. 13) suggests linking the lifting of economic sanctions on Belgrade to the lifting of the arms embargo on Bosnia. Good idea; that would enable the Russians to go along, and put the issue to Britain's John Major and France's Edouard Balladur: Who wants to veto the U.S. resolution? Such a veto would split the Atlantic alliance, invite a radical

drawdown of U.S. troops in Europe and undermine what would be left of NATO after its failure in Bosnia.

That would be an isolationist's dream, brought about by the intransigence of the Bosnian Serbs compounded by the shortsightedness of Mr. Major and Mr. Balladur. But the British and French are not so foolish; they'll vote with the United States and withdraw their peacekeepers, selling the Bosnians their on-site equipment. If Mr. Clinton is steadfast, rejecting the defeatist counsel of General Shilly-shilly and the CIA, he can bring along the allies and level the field of fire in Bosnia. Success would be remembered long after the brouhaha in Haiti is forgotten.

The New York Times

A Hero of Entebbe, Welcome This Time

By Jon Lidén

ENTEBBE, Uganda — There are two airports at Entebbe: a large, modern one where a steadily growing number of flights from Europe and Asia prove Uganda's reputation as an island of peace and progress in an Africa, and the old airport a few hundred meters away with its bullet-ridden shell of a terminal building serving as a monument to the country's past horrors.

It was to the old airport that Sorin Herschcu came on a recent September morning, rolling his wheelchair across the tarmac where he had arrived 18 years ago.

On the morning of July 4, 1976, Lieutenant Herschcu and the group of Israeli commandos he belonged to came sweeping in from Lake Victoria in three Hercules aircraft. They appeared out of the blue a few hours before a deadline that five Palestinian and two German hijackers had set for killing their 103 hostages. A week earlier, the hijackers had forced an Air France flight en route from Tel Aviv to Paris to fly to Entebbe. As the week passed, they had released most of those aboard, but threatened to kill the remaining Jewish and Israeli passengers and the crew if Israel and four other countries did not release 53 Palestinian prisoners.

Lieutenant Herschcu's task was to secure the main terminal building. As he stormed up the stairs to the roof, he faced an Ugandan soldier who fired a shot before he was killed by the Israeli commandos. That shot hit Mr. Herschcu in the mouth and shattered his spinal cord. A few hours later, he underwent surgery by Israeli doctors in Kenya.

"We had expected much higher numbers of casualties, and had flown in a large medical facility, which was waiting in Nairobi," Mr. Herschcu said.

All seven hijackers were killed in the 35-minute operation, together with 20 Ugandan soldiers, three hostages and the commander of the Israeli troops, Lieutenant Colonel Jonathan Nathanyahu. One passenger who had freed by the hijackers and hospitalized in Kampala for medical treatment, Dora Bloch, was later killed by Idi Amin's thugs.

The day of the raid was the last day of Sorin Herschcu's three-year military service. It had started with

MEANWHILE

the 1973 Arab-Israeli war, and the Entebbe drama had come as he was preparing for his end-of-duty celebrations and a civilian life.

Mr. Herschcu woke up from the anesthesia to find himself paralyzed from the neck down. He was confined to a bed, and later, thanks to a year of rehabilitation and a lot of willpower, to a wheelchair.

"I have wanted to come back for many years," said Mr. Herschcu, watching a cultural show in the garden of a Kampala hotel, visibly tired after a week of many impressions and strong emotions.

For a long time, returning to Entebbe was not possible. Uganda continued to suffer from terror and war for another 10 years after the Entebbe raid. Idi Amin was overthrown by a Tanzanian invasion in 1979, and after a year of instability, Milton Obote, a former Ugandan ruler, took power and started a second terror regime. Before Yoweri Museveni drove him from power in 1986, close to 1 million Ugandans had lost their lives. Uganda was devastated.

Idi Amin had taken the raid on Entebbe as a personal insult, and

most Ugandans were angered by the killing of Ugandan soldiers. For more than a decade, relations between Uganda and Israel were frosty. President Museveni, however, has rebuilt his country through a policy of reconciliation — a policy he has also directed at Uganda's former enemies. So when the two countries normalized relations some weeks ago, Sorin Herschcu knew it was time to go. The mayor of Entebbe extended an invitation to Mr. Herschcu, and an Israeli newspaper paid for the trip.

Mr. Herschcu is a hero in Israel, a symbol of the country's readiness and ability to defend its Jewish citizens and not let itself be blackmailed by terrorists.

Does he regret that he volunteered for the raid?

"I regret that I got wounded," he said, closing a painful subject. Instead, he talked about being a veteran in Israel. "The situation for veterans is probably the best in the world," he said. "You cannot compare it to any other country."

Mr. Herschcu has become a celebrity in Uganda as well. Seeing his visit as one more step toward burying a traumatic past, Ugandans welcomed him enthusiastically. His arrival was front-page news; the week he spent here was filled with receptions, dinners and sightseeing in the company of his hosts. They hope that the bullet-ridden airport will become an attraction for Israeli tourists.

After years of quiet decay, the old airport is again abuzz with activity. U.S. military planes of the same kind that brought Mr. Herschcu to Entebbe 18 years ago are ferrying emergency aid to the victims of the Rwandan war. Yet, surrounded by journalists, his Ugandan hosts and American military personnel who wanted their photos taken with him, Mr. Herschcu was very much on his own.

"For me, there are only personal reasons for being here," he said. "I came with the journalists because I knew that would make it easier to get access to the old airport and see the place where I was shot. If anything good can come out of this for Uganda or Israel, that is fine. But I came for myself to see this place once again. It is a place where my life was completely changed."

Mr. Lidén is a writer based in Hong Kong. He contributed this to the *International Herald Tribune*.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Writer in Prison

Wole Soyinka ("A Brutal Feudal Minority May Be Destroying Nigeria," *Opinion*, Aug. 23) refers to the imprisonment and ill health of the writer Ken Saro-Wiwa. Mr. Saro-Wiwa is well known in Nigeria for his television plays, which he adapted for schools. An amusing satirist whose subject matter concerns the linguistic, social, moral and political chaos of postcolonial Africa, he has been outspoken about Nigerian corruption and the lack of respect for human rights and democracy. Something must be done to save his life.

BRUCE KING, Paris.

White House Defense

In response to the report "How Did Pilot Breach the White House's Security?" (*Sept. 13*):

I would imagine that the Secret Service has found a weak point in White House security after that airborne intrusion. Imagine if it had been a determined terrorist. The White House is as vulnerable as a ship dead in the water. I would think that the same systems used to protect navy ships would be appropriate in the White House case: a low-level air defense system directed by an automatic fire-control system consisting of a tracking radar, TV and infrared camera with a laser rangefinder. This system could incorporate a

cannon using fragmentation ammunition that would not carry farther than a set engagement zone; one could even incorporate a fire-and-forget short-range missile system. Existing examples of this type of defense system provide all-weather, day-and-night automatic detection, tracking and engagement — all within six seconds, plenty of time to safeguard the White House.

PETER B. MARTIN, Valprie, France.

Artworks Far From Home

Jules Dassin's call for the return of the Elgin Marbles to Greece (*Letters*, Aug. 31) illustrates a growing museum problem as well as a festering sore

point within Greece: when or if an item in a public museum should be returned to its country of origin. If an item has been stolen, it should be returned. If an item has been legitimately acquired from the (then) ruling government of a country and is exhibited publicly, it should stay where it is. Otherwise, every time governments changed, museums everywhere would be in jeopardy.

However this issue is resolved for ordinary artifacts, the Elgin Marbles are very, very special. They represent the remains of the underpinning of Western heritage and belong to all of us. They are tastefully exhibited, alone in a large room in the British Museum. More importantly, the Marbles remain largely unblemished

while similar items in Athens have been greatly damaged by the corrosive atmosphere. Is it better to risk a possible wrong at the risk of losing these classical artifacts forever or to keep them where they are for all people to enjoy for years to come?

GERALD C. HARDY, Manchester, Connecticut.

I would give priority among the works of world patrimony for Paolo Veronese's "The Marriage at Cana" to be returned to the San Giorgio Maggiore convent in Venice, where it had a meaning, rather than its artificial hanging in the Louvre "at the same level" as in the convent.

W. A. B. MAILHE, Capdepera, Mallorca.

THE IHT/JAL COMPETITION

Win free Japan Airlines round-trip tickets to Osaka.

To celebrate the opening of Japan Airlines' new direct flights from London to Osaka as of September 4th, and from Paris to Osaka from September 7th, JAL and the International Herald Tribune are offering the chance to win round-trip tickets to Osaka.

HERE'S HOW TO ENTER.

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RULES AND REGULATIONS

- 1) Departure and arrival point for winners must be London or Paris.
- 2) Airline tickets are non-transferable and seats subject to availability.
- 3) Travel must be completed by March 31st, 1995.
- 4) Cut-off date is postmarked no later than September 30th, 1994.
- 5) Valid only where legal. No purchase necessary.
- 6) Entries will not be accepted from staff and families of the IHT newspaper, JAL, their agents and subsidiaries.
- 7) No correspondence will be entered into. Proof of postage will not be accepted as proof of receipt.
- 8) No cash alternative to prizes.
- 9) Winners will be drawn on October 12th and published thereafter in the newspaper.
- 10) On all matters, the editor's decision is final.
- 11) The editor reserves the right in his absolute discretion to disqualify any entry, competitor or nominee, or to waive any rules in the event of circumstances outside our control arising which, in his opinion, make it desirable to cancel the competition at any stage.

YOUR RESPONSES TO:

- Q1.** From which European cities does JAL fly non-stop to Osaka?
A. _____
- Q2.** How often does JAL fly direct from Europe to Osaka?
A. _____
- Q3.** How many onward destinations in Japan and Asia does JAL offer from Osaka?
A. _____
- NAME _____
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Belgian's Daily Bread Is Rising in the World

By Barbara Rosen

BRUSSELS—The setting is calm, clean, natural. Well-dressed women in pairs and businessmen alone lunch family-style around a giant pine table, peering at their neighbors as they reach across for the sugar bowl. At 2:30 P.M., the line to buy bread stretches out the door.

Alain Coumont opened his first Le Pain Quotidien bakery in 1990. This week, the 14th Belgian franchise opened. If all goes well, at least two will open in Paris by the end of the year. Within three years, Coumont predicts, people will break his daily bread in Los Angeles, London and Milan.

Each store offers the same streamlined menu built around an old-fashioned sourdough bread—simple food in simple surroundings. But behind the wholesome chic, the jamon de Bayonne sandwiches served on earthenware breadboards and the bowls of *le vrai chocolat chaud*, there is a carefully controlled image. Trained as a chef, Coumont knows when he's onto something. At 33, he is ready to trade in his Alfa Romeo Spider on a Mercedes.

"The product we make—everything is very simple," Coumont says. "We don't want to give a luxurious image to what we do." Luxurious or not, his image sells. He projects that sales will jump almost 25 percent, to 280 million Belgian francs (\$3.8 million), in 1995, more than 10 times what he sold in 1991.

"I'm not doing it for money," he insists. "In fact, I think it's really fun." However, he's not losing any money either. "One of the biggest problems this year will be how not to pay tax," he says.

In 1990, when Coumont co-owned the Café du Dôme brasserie, he couldn't find the bread he wanted. He decided to bake it himself, but found it was not cost-effective. So he opened a bakery on the trendy Rue Antoine Doinville. (The rents were very low, he says.) To meet the overhead, he added sandwiches and coffee. He had no plans to go further, but the bakery business took off. In about a year he had left the brasserie behind.

Now, says Coumont, "every day I have

5 to 10 people calling to open a franchise." And that's just in Belgium. But Coumont knows his success lies in staying artisanal, not going industrial.

"There is one thing important with bread," he explains. "It can be a very good business—when it is family-run."

"We'd rather keep it on a family scale in each country. In every country where we go, we are going to do it step-by-step."

Each step will be carefully prescribed. Each bakery will supply a handful of Pain Quotidien stores in its area, be it Beverly Hills or the 8th Arrondissement in Paris. Pastries alone may be allowed to vary a bit.

Centrally supplied specialty groceries, such as Tunisian olive oil, Italian wines or Belgian chocolates, will all eventually carry the Pain Quotidien name, already registered in seven countries.

By the end of the year, Coumont expects to have completed his "bible," dictating everything from recipes to walls (antiqued stucco) to dishes (with logo). No synthetic materials, no frivolous furniture. "Everything will be set up, like McDonald's," he says. "There is no decoration. I would say it's like a monastery."

Coumont has partners in his Belgian business, but Le Pain Quotidien International belongs wholly to Coumont and his family.

In each new country, a subsidiary will hold the master franchise. The pioneer franchisee gets exclusive rights to his region (in the United States, it's by state), as well as 49 percent of the national franchise company. The other 51 percent, and with it product and image control, stays with Coumont, who insists his schooling taught him only to spread icing, not risks.

Still, for a couple of years he was personal chef to Robert M. Fomon, then chairman of E.F. Hutton, at Fomon's homes in New York and Palm Beach. "The only thing I had to do was to read business magazines to learn English," Coumont says. "I was cooking something like eight hours a week and reading the magazines of my boss."



Nicolas Astar-Witt

The banker found Coumont a good risk as well as a good cook. "I lent him some money to open his first restaurant and within his first year he had paid it all back," Fomon says.

Coumont believes Le Pain Quotidien will find different niches in different places. In Belgium, yuppies breakfasting on croissants à la Léandre fuel the restaurant. For the bread, Coumont says, "everybody buys it." He turned down a chance, however, to sell it in a major supermarket chain.

Coumont knows that in Paris, his specialty will compete against the sourdough bread of Poilâne. But he is not easily daunted. After all, he has worked in the kitchens of Robuchon and Guérard.

Still, he says, "It will be fun to open in L.A. or in Paris, especially a Belgian guy, you know, starting a bread business in France."

Barbara Rosen is a free-lance journalist living in Brussels.

The Ins and Outs of Gulf Airports

By Roger Collis
International Herald Tribune

TRAVELING wisely and well around the Gulf—whether you're living there or passing through—requires both advance planning and an opportunistic eye for discount fares and short-term promotions. The trick is to know which kind of tickets to buy with which airline and the best place to buy them.

Published fares in the Gulf are about 20 percent higher than in North America, Europe or Asia, so it makes sense for frequent travelers to buy a one-way ticket to say, London or New York, and a series of round-trips back from there. Consolidator tickets also are sometimes more expensive in the Gulf, but they may carry fewer conditions: pay full fare and you're likely to get an upgrade. Creative "fare construction" can save you up to 40 percent by tacking on a few extra destinations, possibly on your way around the world, or combining separate round-trips on the same ticket.

The quality of travel in Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Oman, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia has improved dramatically in the last 12 months. Open skies over Dubai, the end of Gulf Air's monopoly in Bahrain, UAE, Qatar and Oman (the four Gulf states that jointly own the carrier) and the emergence of serious tourism have led to more competitive services. Air traffic in the Gulf is growing at around twice the worldwide rate of 3 to 4 percent a year.

Emirates, owned by the government of Dubai, which flies to 34 destinations within the Middle East, Europe, the Indian subcontinent and Asia, increased its capacity by 50 percent last year with a new fleet of Airbus 310s and 330s. It will be one of the first customers for the Boeing 777 in March 1996. Emirates and Gulf Air compete fiercely from Dubai and Bahrain, their respective hubs. Oman Air, based in Muscat, has a growing network of regional and international services, and Qatar Airways, a new carrier that started services in June, flies Airbus 310s three times a week to London. It also flies to Amman, Cairo, Abu Dhabi, Khartoum, and Colombo. By the end of 1994, Qatar expects to serve Munich, Vienna, Beirut and Athens, and it has further plans to add Bangkok, Mel-

bourne and Sydney. Kuwait Airways is investing \$1 billion on 15 new Airbus and Boeing, for delivery in 1995.

"You can now drive fairly easily to a good airport wherever you are," said Simon Evans, a former British diplomat based in Abu Dhabi. "There used to be very little inter-Gulf traffic, except for Gulf Air. But nowadays with British Airways and Emirates putting on smaller aircraft, and Qatar Airways starting up, you can now drive out to an airport fairly close by and fly out direct."

Bahrain and Dubai are streamlined superhubs. You can often get from the plane to your city-center hotel in less than 30 minutes.

A decade ago, Bahrain and Dubai were best known as midnight fuel stops between Europe and Asia. Paradoxically, the

turning to Bahrain on the return half of your original round-trip ticket.

Traffickers in London could construct you a discounted RTW fare for around £1,000 (\$1,550) in economy. One option would be to fly London to Dubai and on to Australia with Royal Brunei Airways, and then back to London, either with Air New Zealand, which would give you a stop in Los Angeles, or United Airlines, which would take you straight out to Australia into Los Angeles or New York to London.

Travel decisions are a trade-off between cost, convenience and comfort. The fastest and most comfortable way to travel in and out of the Gulf is nonstop into Dubai with Emirates or Gulf Air to Bahrain or Abu Dhabi. Saudi Arabian Airlines flies nonstop between Riyadh and Delhi, Dhaka, Frankfurt, Geneva, London, New York, Paris, and a score of regional destinations, and between Jidda and Bangkok, Bombay, Geneva, Jakarta, London, Manila, New York and Rome.

Fly full-fare first- or business-class between Dubai and London Heathrow or Gatwick with Emirates and you get a chauffeur-driven car within a 50-mile radius of the airport at each end. You also get a free economy ticket for use any time.

Many of the best consolidator deals depend on flying with a non-Gulf airline via its main hub. The cheapest deals are via Cyprus Airways via Larnaca; Aeroflot via Moscow to Bahrain or Dubai; Royal Jordanian via Amman; Middle East Airlines via Beirut; Egypt Air via Cairo to Bahrain or Dubai; or carriers such as Air Lanka and Royal Brunei en route to Colombo and Hong Kong.

Published fares are likely to cost more if you buy them in the Gulf. But you can often buy discount fares (either through consolidators or direct with the airline) with fewer conditions—such as being able to change flights without penalty.

Qatar Airways may be the brightest star in the Gulf for budget travelers. Qatar is targeting the expatriate community with quality low-cost services to Europe and Asia. The airline's consolidator, Check-In Travel in London, has an offer that's hard to beat: a full economy round-trip fare from London to Dubai (via Doha) for £350, compared with the published price of £1,345, and Dubai-London return for £478.

The Frequent Traveler

introduction of the ultra-long-range 747-400s stimulated their development as major hubs in their own right, with the growth of regional and long-haul services. Many British Airways and Cathay Pacific flights stop in Bahrain or Dubai en route to Hong Kong and points in Australasia.

The United Arab Emirates has six international airports: Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Sharjah, Fujairah, Ras al Khaima and Al Ain—a \$182 million airport slat in the middle of the desert only 100 miles (160 kilometers) from Abu Dhabi along a six-lane highway, which opened for business in March. So far, it can handle only one flight at a time.

People living in the Gulf have great opportunities to exploit round-the-world (RTW) tickets. If you're based in Bahrain, for example, you could buy a Cathay/United Airlines RTW for around \$3,700 (business class) or \$2,400 (economy) that gives you dozens of options. You could fly, for example, Bahrain-Hong Kong-Tokyo-Honolulu-Los Angeles-New York-London-Bahrain. You can buy such a ticket in Bahrain, London, or anywhere along the route—price varying with currency rates. But if, for example, you were to start your RTW journey in Hong Kong, you could first buy a round-trip ticket to Hong Kong, commence your RTW, and arrive back to Bahrain. You would then have 12 months in which to use the remaining Bahrain-Hong Kong coupon: re-

THE ARTS GUIDE

AUSTRALIA

Sydney
Powerhouse Museum, tel: (2) 217-0111, open daily. To Oct. 23: "Christian Dior: The Magic of Fashion." More than 60 gowns chronicle the rise of Christian Dior from the launch of his "new look" in 1947, and document his influence on Australian fashion during the 1940s and 1950s.

AUSTRIA

Salzburg
Landestheater, tel: (662) 87-15-12. "Arminio," an opera by Franz Eber, Sept. 17, 20 and 21. "The Fishers' Progress" (Stravinsky), Sept. 25, 27 and 29.
Vienna
Kunstforum Bank Austria, tel: (1) 532-06-44, open daily. To Nov. 27: "Herbert Rottenberg, 1894-1968." A retrospective of the work of the Austrian artist. Seventy paintings and 60 watercolors and drawings document his artistic career from the Austrian Expressionist group with Kokoschka, Grosse and Kolig to Abstract work in the 1950s.
KunstHausWien, tel: (1) 712-0495, open daily. To Jan. 29: "Mapplethorpe: Eine Retrospektive." A selection of more than 200 known and unknown works by the controversial American photographer. The exhibition will travel to Australia.

BELGIUM

Bruges
Groeningemuseum, tel: (50) 34-75-59, open daily. Continuing to Nov. 15: "Hans Memling's 500 Years of Reality and Fiction." 50 works by Memling and paintings, drawings and sculptures by his contemporaries in Bruges.

Kunstencentrum Oud Sint-Jan, tel: (50) 33-55-56, open daily. Continuing to Oct. 2: "Modigliani: De Openbaring." More than 400 drawings by Italian artist Amedeo Modigliani, 1884-1920. The drawings were purchased and collected by Paul Alexandre who became the painter's closest friend and only patron upon his arrival in Paris in 1906.

Ghent
Museum voor Schone Kunsten, tel: (9) 222-1703, closed Mondays. To Nov. 27: "Meesterwerken van de Gotische Beeldhouwkunst." An overview of the origins and development of the Late Gothic style in sculpture. The wood, stone, metal and ivory sculptures come from the 15th-century Burgundian Netherlands that include present-day Belgium, France and Germany.

London
Royal Academy of Arts, tel: (71) 494-5615, open daily. To Dec. 14: "The Glory of Venice: Art in the 18th Century." A survey of the art in Venice in the 18th century, including chypres by Canaletto, Guardi and Bellotto, genre paintings by Tiepolo, scenes of Venice by Pietro Longhi and prison scenes by Piranesi.

CANADA
Montreal
Museum of Fine Arts, tel: (514) 285-1600, closed Mondays. To Nov. 27: "Mark Tansey: A Retrospective." 25 large oil paintings of landscapes, interiors and figures spanning the period from 1979 to 1992. The paintings often include disguised portraits and hidden images as well as texts by theorists such as Barthes and Derrida.

Edinburgh
Scottish National Portrait Gallery, tel: (31) 332-2255, open daily. Continuing to Nov. 6: "Visions of the Ottoman Empire." Orientalist works including romantic creations by painters like David Roberts, and more realistic paintings by painters like David Roberts and William Holman Hunt.

Denmark
Copenhagen
Nationalmuseum, tel: 33-13-44-11, closed Mondays. To Jan. 8: "MacGillivray: The Northern Greeks and the Era of Alexander the Great." 400 objects from excavations in Macedonia, with items dating from the bronze age to the time of the Romans. Features bronze and silver vessels, gold jewelry and terra-cotta figurines.

FRANCE
Journées du Patrimoine 94. Sept. 17 and 18: More than 10,000 monuments and sites are open to the public throughout the country. In Paris, the Eysses Palace, the Banque de France, the Hotel Matignon (residence of the French Prime Minister) and the Russian Embassy, among others, will open their doors. Long waiting lines should be expected at the main places of interest.

Holland
Hotel de Camperdown, tel: 90-38-17-41, closed Mondays. Continuing to Oct. 30: "Des Bords de l'Escaut aux Rives de la Sorgue: Les Modernes du Réalisme à l'Expressionnisme 1880-1940." Works by Flemish painters, ranging from Realism to Symbolism, Fauvism and Abstractionism.

Paris
Grand Palais, tel: 44-13-17-17, closed Tuesdays. To Jan. 9: "Gus



"Self Portrait, 1985" by Robert Mapplethorpe at the KunstHausWien in Vienna.

Quebec
Musée du Québec, tel: (418) 643-21-50. To Jan. 8: "Alexander Calder." 55 works by Calder from the Whitney Museum of American Art in New York. Including stables, sculptures, works on paper and jewelry.

Toronto
Art Gallery of Ontario, tel: (416) 977-0414, closed Tuesdays. Sept. 17 to Dec. 31: "From Cézanne to Matisse: Great French Paintings from The Barnes Foundation." Includes 80 Impressionist, Post-Impressionist and Modernist paintings from the collection of Dr. Albert C. Barnes in Philadelphia. The collection which includes works by Renoir, Matisse, Cézanne, Picasso, Manet and Modigliani, among others, is permitted a one-time worldwide tour to raise funds for renovations of the Foundation building.

CZECH REPUBLIC
Prague
Prague Castle, tel: (2) 39-37-33-68, open daily. To Oct. 30: "Alfons Mucha." Posters, previously unpublished drawings and photographs, as well as some of his studio equipment.

GERMANY
Berlin
Berlinische Galerie, tel: (2) 54-86-108, closed Mondays. Continuing to Oct. 12: "Der Deutsche Spieser Argert sich: Retrospektive Raut Hausmann 1896-1971." 250 works by the Austrian-born artist (1896-1971), a representative figure of Berlin Dadaism around 1918.

Brücke-Museum, tel: (30) 831-8029, closed Tuesdays. To Nov. 27: "Der Frühe Kandinsky." More than 100 paintings, drawings and prints dating back to the years 1900 to 1910, before the beginning of Kandinsky's abstract work.

Bonn
Kunst- und Ausstellungshalle der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, tel: (228) 9171-200, closed Mondays. To Jan. 15: "Eva Aggoli." 30 installations, sculptures and paintings by the Swiss artist. Her work is characterized by her obsessions with mysticism, astrology and death.

Cologne
Josef-Haubrich-Kunsthalle, tel: (221) 221-2335, open daily. To Oct. 30: "Richard Avedon: Fashion Work." 350 photographs by U.S. fashion and art photographer Richard Avedon.

Frankfurt
Schirn Kunsthalle, tel: (69) 299-662-2, closed Mondays. To Nov. 13: "Expressionistische Bilder." About 50 masterpieces of German Expressionism, including works by Beckmann, Kandinsky, Kirchner, Macke and Marc.

ITALY
Florence
Istituto degli Innocenti, tel: (55) 247-7952, open daily. To Nov. 3: "Picasso: Ceramics, Incision, Illustration, Arazzi." Works from the various periods in Picasso's life. Features his illustrations of literary works, a series of female portraits and a selection of ceramics. Also features large tapestries inspired by his work.

JAPAN
Nara
Nara Sogo Museum of Art, tel: (74) 36-3141, closed Tuesdays. To Sept. 25: "Articles from the Silk Road." 200 objects from the private collection of a leading Japanese researcher dating from the period before Christ to the Middle Ages.

Tokyo
Hara Museum of Contemporary Art, tel: (3) 3445-0651, open daily. To Nov. 3: "Yasunaka Morimura: Rembrandt Room." Morimura uses photography to superimpose herself into masterworks of Eastern and Western art. His creations have included him as Manet's "Flute Player," and as Pre-Raphaelite masters.

Suntory Museum of Art, tel: (31) 3470-1073, closed Mondays. To Oct. 16: "Goddesses in Japan." Focuses on the representation of goddesses in the Buddhist and Shinto arts, this show presents various techniques of ancient Japanese art.

NETHERLANDS
Leiden
Stedelijk Museum de Lakenhal, tel: (71) 16-53-80, closed Mondays. To Oct. 24: "Vivienne Westwood." 20 designs by British fashion designer Vivienne Westwood. At the same time, the Stelling Gallery presents Westwood's accessories.

ISRAEL
Jerusalem
The Israel Museum, tel: (2) 708-811, open daily. To Nov. 15: "Against Hitler Photomontages by John Heartfield, 1930-1938." Anti-Nazi satirical photomontages created between 1930 and 1938 by the German artist who fought against Nazism, capitalism and war.

CONCERTS
POUR LE PIANO SAISON 1994-1995
20 H 30
VICTORIA HALL, GENEVE
9 RECITALS DE PIANO
LUNDI 10, MERCREDI 12 OCTOBRE 1993
BACH: 15 CLAVIER BIEN TEMPERE, LIVES! 15' 2"
ANDRÁS SCHIFF
JEUDI 16 NOVEMBRE 1994
JEAN-FRANÇOIS HEISSER
MARDI 21 JANVIER 1995
FRANC-RENE DUCHABLE
JEUDI 16 FÉVRIER 1995
RAFAEL OROZCO
MARDI 7 MARS 1995
MIKHAIL PLETNEV
MERCREDI 29 MARS 1995
GYÖRGY SEBOK
MERCREDI 26 AVRIL 1995
NELSON GOERNER
LUNDI 23 MAI 1995
KRYSTIAN ZIMMERMAN
LOCATION: POUR TOUS LES RECITALS DE LA SAISON
AU GRAND PASSAGE, TEL. 022 310 91 93 ET BILLET

Features 65 gouaches and 100 drawings by the Russian Expressionist painter.

SINGAPORE
National Museum, tel: (65) 332-3656, closed Mondays. To Nov. 13: "Alamara: 5000 Years of India." This exhibition, which covers the period 3000 B.C. to 1900 A.D., includes stone, bronze and terra-cotta images of deities, paintings of court life, everyday life and nature, jewelry and other examples of decorative art on loan from the National Museum, New Delhi, Singapore Institutions and private collectors.

SPAIN
Madrid
Fundación La Caixa, tel: (1) 43-54-833, closed Mondays. To Nov. 13: "Kandinsky/Mondrian: Dos Caminos hacia el Abstracción." Documents the parallels and differences between the two painters in their early phases. Both started as figurative painters although Kandinsky later developed an abstract style while Mondrian adopted a geometric idiom. The exhibition will travel to Barcelona.

SWITZERLAND
Basel
Kunstmuseum, tel: (61) 271-0445, closed Mondays. To Nov. 27: "Fernand Léger 1911-1924: Le Rythme de la Vie Moderne." The Rythme de la Vie Moderne is the first artistic phase of the French artist and includes monumental paintings, abstract paintings, gouache drawings as well as still lifes and interiors.

UNITED STATES
Atlanta
High Museum of Art, tel: (404) 888-9284, closed Mondays. To Nov. 27: "William de Kooning." 50 paintings, drawings and sculptures from 1959 to 1985. Includes "Queen of Hearts," a portrait anticipating de Kooning's mature figurative style. "Zurich," one of the abstract paintings of the late 1940s and paintings and drawings from the "Women" series of the 1950s.

New York
Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum, tel: (212) 860-6894, closed Mondays. To Feb. 19: "The Structure of Style: Modernism in Dutch Applied Arts 1880-1930." 75 examples of modernist ceramics, glass, metalwork, furniture, graphics, textiles, wallpaper, jewelry and lighting. The exhibition examines the works of leading designers, architects and artists, and the diversity of design sources ranging from nature to pure geometry.

San Francisco
Guggenheim Museum SoHo, tel: (212) 423-3840, closed Tuesdays. To Jan. 8: "Japanese Art After 1945: Screen Against the Sky." 200 paintings, sculptures, photographs, video films and installations by 70 representatives of Japanese postwar and contemporary art, including such groups as Gutai, Hi Red Center, Anko Sudo and Mono-ha. The exhibition will travel to San Francisco.

Washington
National Museum of Women in the Arts, tel: (202) 783-5000, open daily. To Oct. 13: "Picture What Women Do: A Photographic Portrait of Women's Lives Across America." An exhibition of photographs taken by American women in all walks of life.

Wien
Museum für African Art, tel: (212) 966-1313, closed Mondays. To Jan. 8: "Luba Memory in the Making: Creating History Through Art." Luba art of Zaire from the 9th to the 19th centuries juxtaposed with the writings of missionaries, anthropologists and other visitors.

Whitney Museum of American Art
tel: (212) 570-3652, closed Mondays and Tuesdays. To Oct. 9: "Joseph Stella." A retrospective of the work of the Italian-American artist, whose modernist depictions of New York are symbols of the American machine age. From 1922 to his death in 1946, Stella created metaphoric landscapes, portraits and religious images.

Los Angeles
Museum of Contemporary Art, tel: (213) 223-5555, closed Mondays. To Nov. 6: "Jean-Baptiste Camille Corot. Un Sentimento Particolare del Paesaggio." Focuses on the relationship between the French painter and nature and countryside.

Zurich
Kunsthhaus, tel: (1) 251-6765.

RUSSIA
Moscow
Pushkin State Museum of Fine Arts, tel: (095) 203-69-74. To Oct. 16: "Anatoly Zverev, 1931-1988."

Rate the world's best restaurants with Patricia Wells.

The IHT's restaurant critic has set out on a rare and ambitious gastronomic journey, a search for the 10 best restaurants in the world.

She will be rating, in month-to-month articles, the top restaurants from region to region, and comparing them to one another.

Whether it's the best in dim sum, delicious but secret sushi bars or the finest of French tables, she will guide readers with articles about inexpensive restaurants as well as the grand ones in the world's major cities. She will also share her tips on how to select quality restaurants in unfamiliar territory.

Don't miss this series.

COMING SEPTEMBER 19TH
GERMANY

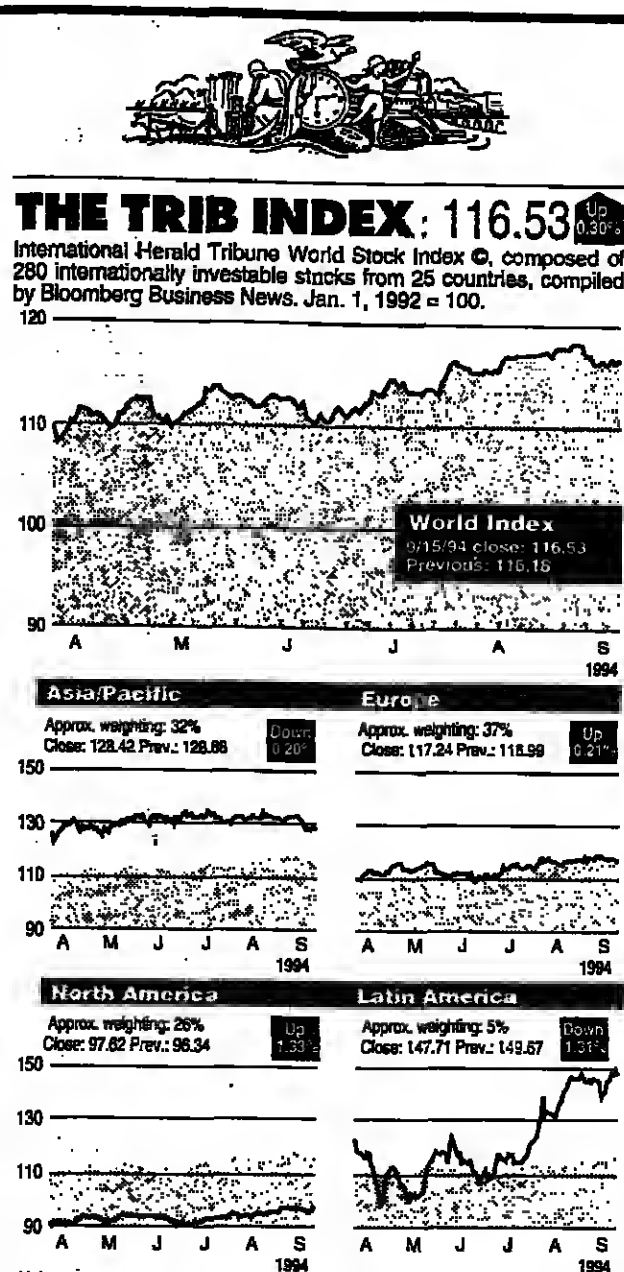
Patricia Wells is the author of *The Food Lover's Guide to Paris*, now in its third edition.

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The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and other major financial centers. The index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization, otherwise the top 100 issues are tracked.

Industrial Sectors	Ths. close	Prev. close	% change
Energy	115.69	115.26	+0.37
Utilities	130.03	130.59	-0.43
Finance	115.50	115.43	+0.06
Services	122.27	122.05	+0.18
Capital Goods	119.32	118.42	+0.76
Raw Materials	135.84	136.06	-0.16
Consumer Goods	104.36	103.54	+0.78
Miscellaneous	135.49	135.14	+0.26

For more information about the index, a booklet is available free of charge. Write to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92021 Neuilly Cedex, France.

Apple-IBM Alliance Runs Off Track

Challenge to the Intel-Microsoft Industry Standard Fades

By John Markoff
New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — It was to be the alliance of former enemies, teaming up to conquer common foes. At least that was the strategy three summers ago, when IBM and Apple Computer stunned the industry by announcing a joint plan to attack the domination of the personal computer industry by machines based on chips from Intel Corp. and software from Microsoft Corp.

Apple Computer Inc. and International Business Machines Corp. called their planned weapon the Power PC, and to make sure they had sufficient firepower, they recruited the big chip maker Motorola Inc. to their team.

But recently, the IBM-Apple alliance has shown signs of running off track. Although Apple has been selling a line of Power PC computers since March and IBM is expected to introduce its own version of a Power PC machine next month, the companies have wandered from their common mission: making Power PC a unified technology "platform" that would run both Apple and IBM software interchangeably.

Executives at both companies declined to speak on the

record about the troubled alliance. But they have confirmed privately in recent weeks that it may be years — if ever — before IBM and Apple fulfill their promise of giving computer users, and the computer industry itself, a true alternative to the Intel-Microsoft standard that accounts for 85 percent of personal computers now in use.

Analysts see an opportunity squandered.

"This was the last hope to stop the Intel-Microsoft cartel, and it's not going to happen," said George Colony, president of Forrester Research, a computer industry consulting firm in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

To be sure, the Power PC chips made by Motorola and IBM are finding a market not only in Apple and IBM machines, but also in other types of consumer electronics. The

video-game system maker 3DO Co., for example, recently said it would have its next generation of systems on the Power PC.

Apple, meanwhile, says it is still on pace to reach its goal of selling 1 million Power PC Macintosh computers by the end of the year. IBM has high hopes for the Power PC-based computers that may roll out as soon as October.

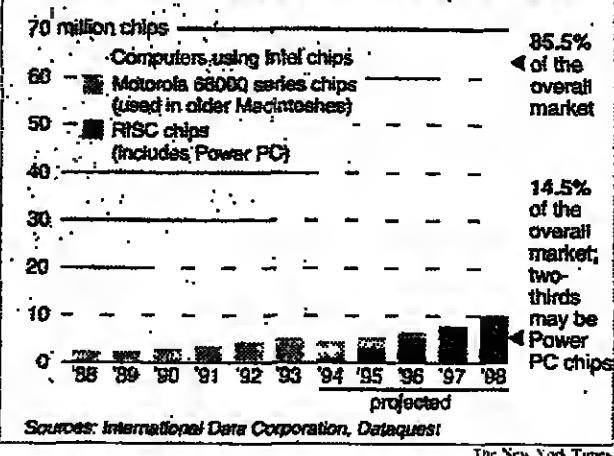
But at least initially, these Apple and IBM machines will use different software. And Taligent, the IBM-Apple joint venture created to develop a common software operating system, has yet to finish the software tools that third-party software developers will need to create the applications — word processors, spreadsheets and the like — without which an operating system is useless.

So far apart are the two companies, in fact, that Apple has not yet disclosed whether it will include IBM among the computer makers it allows to license Apple's new System 7.5 operating system for the Power PC.

Apple is drawing mounting industry criticism that it is hanging its System 7.5 licensing strategy by imposing such restrictions as allowing only

Aiming at Intel's Goliath

While the new Power PC chip, based on RISC technology, provides greater processing power than Intel's current line of computer chips, it is not expected to pose a serious challenge to Intel's hegemony over the desktop computer chip market.



See ALLIANCE, Page 13

U.S.-British Phone Deal Paves Way for Lower Rates

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — The United States and Britain are preparing a dramatic opening of telephone services between the two countries that is expected to unleash fierce price-cutting throughout Europe on trans-Atlantic phone calls, government and industry sources said Thursday.

It will be the biggest realignment to date in the pricing of international calls. Regulators plan to authorize new competitors to lease telephone lines between the two countries from existing operators,

led by AT&T Corp. and British Telecommunications PLC, and offer to carry calls for a wide range of customers at steep discounts. Current restrictions on leased

U.S. companies rush to make deals to provide nationwide cellular service. Page 14.

lines make them available only to very large corporate customers and offer modest cost savings.

"The theory is that this will open up the market to resellers who can serve all

segments of the market," said Diane Cornell, chief of the international phone division at the Federal Communications Commission in Washington. "It will certainly put pressure on rates."

Since the 1930s, when the telephone was a luxury and international lines were scarce, charges for cross-border calls have been set at artificially high levels by a cartel-like arrangement of national telephone operators.

The new price cuts, which analysts and industry officials estimate could

reach as much as 50 percent, at first will be offered to major corporations, but eventually the competition is expected to lead to substantially lower prices for individual consumers as well.

Although the opening technically will be limited to traffic between the United States and Britain, operators are likely to try to route calls from Continental Europe to the United States via London to take advantage of lower rates, said Viesturs Vucins, president of Unisource,

See PHONES, Page 12

WALL STREET WATCH

Exxon Spill Still Soils Stock

By Agis Salpukas
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — As jurors deliberate on whether Exxon Corp. should pay punitive damages for the Exxon Valdez oil spill in 1989, should investors worry? Wall Street analysts are divided on the answer.

Some recommend avoiding the stock until the damages are awarded. Others advise waiting even longer, until the appeals process is finished and it becomes clear exactly how much Exxon's final bill will be.

Some analysts said Exxon stockholders should hold onto their shares, while others even suggested buying now, since the stock was below 12 percent below this year's high of \$67.125. Those advocating a buy said there was a good chance the jury's award will be moderate, paving the way for a quick rise in the stock price.

In addition, they said Exxon's earnings outlook was improving because some of the company's businesses, including its huge European operations, are on the rebound. The jury, meeting in U.S. District Court in Anchorage, is expected to reach a decision soon. Even if the jury awards the full \$15 billion that the plaintiffs' lawyers are seeking, analysts said Exxon has the financial strength to suffer only limited damage.

"Exxon has deep pockets," Francis P. Knuettel, with Prudential Securities, said, adding that the company was sure to appeal, which would buy time. There also is a good chance it could negotiate the amount down. Exxon has put together a legal team that was able to convince the jury on Aug. 12 to award commercial fishermen \$286.8 million in damages for the 1989 spill, far less than the \$895 million that was sought.

Frederick Leuffer, an oil analyst for Bear, Stearns & Co., calculated that if Exxon hordowed to pay a \$15 billion award, its interest cost would reduce earnings per share by about 55 cents a year. He said he expected Exxon to earn about \$3.35 per share this year and \$4.50 next year, compared with \$4.21 a share in 1993 on net income of \$5.28 billion.

"It's certainly not life threatening, but the dividend growth rate could fall below that of its competitors," he said. Mr. Leuffer, who advised investors to avoid the stock as the trial neared, said Exxon could manage to pay an award on the high end without a major impact on its long-term earnings potential. He said he was sure, however, that there would be an impact on the stock.

"If the jury can come back with \$5 billion," he said, "the stock will still get hit. Who needs the headache?" He said he favored avoiding the stock until it became clear how much Exxon would have to pay, which could mean waiting out a long appeal process. Only then will it be clear whether Exxon can keep paying its high dividend, which now equals about 5 percent of the stock price.

But Mr. Knuettel said that if investors shunned Exxon now, they could miss a nice rally. Exxon stock dropped about \$8, to \$59 a share in the weeks before the jury found that Exxon's "recklessness" had caused the grounding of the Exxon Valdez.

Exxon's stock rose 50 cents to \$59.25 in trading on Thursday.

Good Inflation News Kindles Stock Rally

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Signs that U.S. inflation has not accelerated enough to prompt the Federal Reserve Board to raise interest rates kindled a rally on Wall Street on Thursday.

A monthly survey by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia reinforced the perception by showing manufacturers in that region paid reduced prices for raw materials in September even as manufacturing continued to expand.

"The sentiment now is that the Federal Reserve really won't raise rates until at least after the November elections," said Peter DaPuzzo, senior managing director at Cantor Fitzgerald & Co.

High rates raise borrowing costs and hamper profit growth; they also make stocks less attractive relative to fixed-income investments.

The Dow Jones industrial average finished up 58.55 points, at 3,953.88, while advancing issues outnumbered declining ones by a 2-to-1 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange.

Computer-guided buy-orders flooded the market in the last ten minutes of trading, adding 21 points to the Dow average, said Greg Schoenleber, an analyst at Birinyi Associates Inc., a company that tracks computer-driven trades.

The price of the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond finished up 14/32 point at 98 13/32, while the yield dropped to 7.63 percent from 7.67 percent Wednesday.

"Investors issued a sigh of relief on the numbers," said Hugh Johnson, chief investment officer at First Albany. Hanson PLC's American depositary receipts were the most actively traded issue on the New York Stock Exchange, rising 1/4 to 18 1/2. Hanson has frequently topped the most-active

list at Birinyi Associates Inc., a company that tracks computer-driven trades.

The tone of the market has changed from one of higher rates and a big drawdown in stock prices to the possibility of a little uptick in rates and good earnings," said Ronald Doran, head of institutional equity trading at C.L. King & Associates Inc. "Cash is starting to flow into equity mutual funds again and is being put back to work."

The tame inflation signals shown in the Philadelphia data also spurred a rally in Treasury bond prices, easing the threat of

inflation eroding the value of fixed-income securities.

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See STOCKS, Page 12

Weatherstone to Retire As Head of J.P. Morgan

Bloomberg Business News

NEW YORK — Dennis Weatherstone, the English trader who helped make J.P. Morgan & Co. more like a Wall Street firm than a bank, said Thursday he would retire as chairman and chief executive officer at the end of the year.

The board chose Douglas A. Warner Jr., 48, the company's president since 1990, to succeed Mr. Weatherstone on Jan. 1. Mr. Weatherstone will be 64 when he retires.

Although Mr. Warner has spent most of his career as a corporate banker, rather than a trader like Mr. Weatherstone, J.P. Morgan executives said he would not slow the bank's focus on new securities businesses.

Mr. Weatherstone described Mr. Warner as a "strong leader who knows what it takes to excel in global finance and meet the changing need of clients around the world."

The bulk of Morgan's revenue now comes from businesses the bank was not even involved in six years ago. In 1989, the bank's new headquarters, a 47-story neo-Gothic tower on Wall Street, had one trading floor for its bond and currency operations. Now it has four floors devoted to trading everything from complex derivatives contracts to Latin American equities.

BLANCPAIN

Since 1735 there has NEVER BEEN A QUARTZ BLANCPAIN WATCH. AND THERE NEVER WILL BE.

Arfan

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, September 9, 1994.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates										Sept. 15										Eurocurrency Deposits									
	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.F.	B.P.	S.P.	Yen	C/P	Percent		Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Starting	French Franc	Yen	ECU		United States	Close	Prev.	Britain	Close	Prev.			
Amsterdam	1.235	2.115	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1 month	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	3 1/4 - 3 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	2 1/2 - 2 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	1 month	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	3 1/4 - 3 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	2 1/2 - 2 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2		
Brussels	1.235	2.115	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	3 months	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	3 1/4 - 3 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	2 1/2 - 2 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	3 months	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	3 1/4 - 3 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	2 1/2 - 2 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2		
Frankfurt	1.235	2.115	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	6 months	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	2 1/2 - 2 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	6 months	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	2 1/2 - 2 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2		
London	1.235	2.115	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1 year	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	2 1/2 - 2 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	1 year	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2	2 1/2 - 2 1/2	5 1/4 - 5 1/2		
Madrid	1.235	2.115	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234																		
Paris	1.235	2.115	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234																		
Rome	1.235	2.115	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234																		
Stockholm	1.235	2.115	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234																		
Switzerland	1.235	2.115	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234																		
Tokyo	1.235	2.115	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234																		
Zurich	1.235	2.115	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234																		

Sources: Reuters, Lyons Bank.

Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million.

Key Money Rates									
	United States	Close	Prev.	Britain	Close	Prev.			
Discount rate	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00			
Prime rate	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2			
Federal Reserve	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4			
3-month T-bill	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44			
6-month T-bill	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44			
9-month T-bill	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44			
1-year T-bill	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44			
2-year T-bill	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44			
3-year T-bill	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44			
4-year T-bill	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44			
5-year T-bill	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44			
10-year T-bill	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44			
15-year T-bill	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44			
20-year T-bill	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44			
25-year T-bill	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44			
30-year T-bill	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44			
35-year T-bill	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44			
40-year T-bill	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44			
45-year T-bill	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44			
50-year T-bill	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44			
55-year T-bill	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44			
60-year T-bill	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44			
65-year T-bill	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44			
70-year T-bill	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44			
75-year T-bill	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44			
80-year T-bill	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44			
85-year T-bill	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44			
90-year T-bill	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44			
95-year T-bill	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44			
100-year T-bill	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44			

Y to buy one pound; B to buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.A.: not available; N.A.: not available.

Other Dollar Values									
	Per \$	Current	Per \$	Current	Per \$	Current	Per \$	Current	Per \$
Amsterdam	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004
Brussels	1.235	2.115	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234
Frankfurt	1.235	2.115	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234
London	1.235	2.115	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234
Madrid	1.235	2.115	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234
Paris	1.235	2.115	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234
Rome	1.235	2.115	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234
Stockholm	1.235	2.115	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234
Switzerland	1.235	2.115	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234
Tokyo	1.235	2.115	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234
Zurich	1.235	2.115	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234

Forward Rates									
	30-day	60-day	90-day	120-day	150-day	180-day	210-day	240-day	270-day
Amsterdam	1.235	1.235	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234
Brussels	1.235	1.235	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234
Frankfurt	1.235	1.235	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234
London	1.235	1.235	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234
Madrid	1.235	1.235	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234
Paris	1.235	1.235	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234
Rome	1.235	1.235	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234
Stockholm	1.235	1.235	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234
Switzerland	1.235	1.235	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234
Tokyo	1.235	1.235	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234
Zurich	1.235	1.235	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234	1.234

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (London); Agence France Press (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Zurich).

MARKET DIARY

Trade-Talk Hopes Give Dollar a Lift

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar rose Thursday on anticipation of a rate cut in Germany after the mid-October presidential election and hope for a U.S.-Japan trade agreement.

A regional Federal Reserve Board report hinting that U.S.

inflation was only advancing at a moderate pace also shored up the American currency.

Trading was quiet, with many foreign-exchange desks thinly staffed because of the Yom Kippur Jewish holiday and a national holiday in Japan.

Talk that the president of the Swiss National Bank saw room for one more small interest rate cut in Germany helped the dollar against the Deutsche mark, even though the Bundesbank Council kept German interest rates unchanged at its meeting Thursday.

The dollar finished at 1.5493 DM, up from 1.5417 DM Wednesday, and at 99.45 yen, up from 99.20 yen. It rose to 5.2915 French francs from

5.2735 francs and to 1.2860 Swiss francs from 1.2812 francs. The pound weakened to \$1.5620 from \$1.5660.

The report from the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia lifted Treasury bond, which is seen as a barometer of foreign interest in dollar-denominated assets.

"The Philly Fed index showed growth with moderate inflation, which is constructive," said John Nelson, director of global foreign exchange at Barclays Bank PLC in London. "The dollar looks buoyant right now."

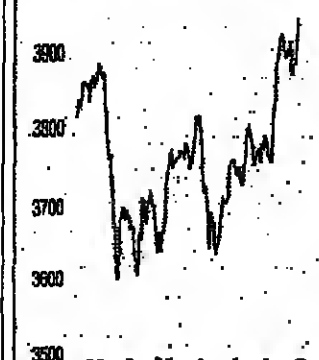
The dollar was helped against the yen on sentiment that the United States and Japan would resolve their trade differences before a Sept. 30 deadline for U.S. sanctions to kick in.

But concern about America's seemingly imminent invasion of Haiti could hurt the dollar in coming weeks, traders and analysts said. On Thursday, President Bill Clinton approved calling up as many as 1,600 military reservists for duty in an invasion of Haiti.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average



1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Actives				
	Vol.	High	Low	Last
Hewlett-Packard	138,555	118	118	118
IBM	138,555	118	118	118
World Wide Web	34,706	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4
Borden	27,333	14	13 1/4	13 1/4
Teleflex	26,697	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
CompUSA	25,728	29 1/4	28 3/4	29 1/4
Comcast	24,669	13 1/4	12 3/4	12 3/4
Show's	22,018	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4
Comcast's	21,843	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4
AT&T	20,843	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4
Coca-Cola	20,785	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4
Sun Microsystems	19,784	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
WorldCom	19,621	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4
IBM	18,920	70 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4
PhilMir	18,750	60 1/4	60 1/4	60 1/4

NASDAQ Most Active

NASDAQ Most Active					
	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
WorldCom	107,205	47 1/2	3 1/2	47 1/2	+2 1/2
Cisco	43,564	27 1/2	25 1/2	27 1/2	+1 1/2
World Wide Web	35,555	18 1/2	18	18 1/2	+1 1/2
Motorola	35,555	18 1/2	18	18 1/2	+1 1/2
LSI	33,684	12 1/2	12	12 1/2	+1 1/2
Intel	30,565	67 1/2	65 1/2	67 1/2	+1 1/2
Pharmacia	29,792	27 1/2	21 1/2	27 1/2	+1 1/2
SunMicro	27,161	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2	+1 1/2
Time Warner	26,737	23	22	22 1/2	+1 1/2
AMC	25,616	23	23	23 1/2	+1 1/2
Novell	24,574	50 1/2	48 1/2	50 1/2	+1 1/2
Centel	23,568	17 1/2	16	17 1/2	+1 1/2
Applied	22,864	36 1/2	35 1/2	36	+2 1/2
3Com	20,582	34 1/2	32 1/2	34 1/2	+2 1/2
Imaging	18,024	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	+1 1/2

AMEX Most Active

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
CircaPac	22718	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	+ 3/4
SPDR	6723	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	+ 1/2
InterDig	6544	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	+ 1/2
Harten	6300	2 1/4	2	2 1/4	+ 1/2
GayCen	5767	0 1/4	7 1/2	8 1/2	+ 1 1/2
ChesBay	5414	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+ 1/2
GrnyLow	5214	4 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	+ 1/2
ViaCB	4266	35 1/2	35	35 1/2	+ 1/2
Viac w/C	3812	3 1/4	3	3	+ 1/2
AmIndt	3031	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	+ 1/2

Market Sales	
Today	Prev.
Close	cons.

Market Sales

NYSE	AMEX	OTC	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	280,490	35,324	280,490	280,490	280,490	280,490	280,490
AMEX	280,490	35,324	280,490	280,490	280,490	280,490	280,490
OTC	280,490	35,324	280,490	280,490	280,490	280,490	280,490
Vol.	280,490	35,324	280,490	280,490	280,490	280,490	280,490
High	280,490	35,324	280,490	280,490	280,490	280,490	280,490
Low	280,490	35,324	280,490	280,490	280,490	280,490	280,490
Last	280,490	35,324	280,490	280,490	280,490	280,490	280,490
Chg.	280,490	35,324	280,490	280,490	280,490	280,490	280,490

Dow Jones Averages

ing traffic on the U.S.-Britain route, the world's third-busiest, the opening will bring indirect pressure for lower rates elsewhere, Ms. Cornell said.

"This is going to bring about

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Complair	15 1/2	17 1/4	
Compton Text A	15 1/2	8 1/4	
Conquest A	15 1/2	15	
CSA Int'l	4 1/4	4 1/4	
MacMillan BI	2 1/4	2 1/4	
McGraw-Hill	9 1/4	9 1/4	
Power Corp.	1 1/2	2 1/4	
Proviso	3 1/2	5 1/4	
Quebec Tel	19 1/4	19 1/4	
Quebecor A	1 1/2	1 1/2	
Telecom B	1 1/2	1 1/2	
Telephon	18 1/2	17 1/4	
Videotron	7 1/4	13 1/4	
Industrials Index:	1928.61		
Previous:	1921.36		

AGA		
Astral A		
Astral A		
Elitropex		
Elitropex B		
Elitropex C		
Esselle A		
Handelbanker		
Investor B		
Marsik Hydro		
Provisio AF		
Sankovik B		
SCA-A		
S-E Bankton		
Standa F		
Stankova		
SKF		
Stora		
Stora		

Accor	66 1/2	65 1/2
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Stock		
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Paris		
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NYSE Indexes

Composite (Cie)	1297	1284
S&P	2346.90	235.80
Dow Jones	622	610
Nikkei	741	739
Cac 40	2169	2174
C.E.F.	219	209
Amex	112.90	114.50
Charters	1460	1460
Commodities Franc	517	517
Club Med	424.10	441.90
EN-Aquitaine	376.10	389.90
Euro Disney	940	899
Environ	574	574
Harvas	452	450.70
General	592	587
Lafarge Coppee	421	413.90
Industrie	674	668
Lyonnaise Eaux	503	512
Lyonnaise	1191	1162
V.M.H.	890	840

Problems: Russia	
Sydney	
ANZ	
BHP	
Boral	
Bovril	
Boreswhite	
Coles Myer	
Coca Cola	
CSR	
Fosters Brew	
Goodman Field	
Harbutt	
Angellon	
MIM	
Nat Aust Bank	

NASDAQ Stock Index

Perchline Int'l	166.80	167	Plumtree Int'l
Perchline-Ricard	322.30	310	Nimrod Pooled
Perpetual	880	796	SCT Resources
Permut Print	620	626	Santitas
Phlogiochemkue	509	508	TNT
Phosphoric Acid	130.50	131.40	Western Mining
Phosphor	131	131	Whitcomb Bank
Phosphor	970	938	Woodside
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Dow Jones Bond Averages

20 Bonds	101.10	10.95
Industrials	7.95	8.20
Technology	3.49	2.53
Healthcare	92	95
Telecom	37.81	38
Energy	345	29.99
Commodities	711	353
Real Estate	13.70	14.20
ETFs	169.99	174.50
ETFs	70.90	71.50
ETFs	49.80	50
ETFs	1.43	1.50
ETFs	1.26	1.41
ETFs	1.47	1.52
ETFs	235	248
ETFs	52874	
ETFs	54764	

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NYSE Diary

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged
1229	1028	1028
1229	1028	1028
1229	1028	1028
1229	1028	1028
1229	1028	1028

AMEX Diary

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged
1229	1028	1028
1229	1028	1028
1229	1028	1028
1229	1028	1028
1229	1028	1028

NASDAQ Diary

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged
1229	1028	1028
1229	1028	1028
1229	1028	1028
1229	1028	1028
1229	1028	1028

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Metals

Close	ASK	BID
ALUMINUM (1000 kg)	1500.00	1500.00
COPPER (1000 kg)	1500.00	1500.00
PLATINUM (1000 kg)	1500.00	1500.00
PAID	1500.00	1500.00

BRENT CRUDE OIL (1000 kg)

Close	ASK	BID
ALUMINUM (1000 kg)	1500.00	1500.00
COPPER (1000 kg)	1500.00	1500.00
PLATINUM (1000 kg)	1500.00	1500.00
PAID	1500.00	1500.00

3-MONTH EURO DOLLAR (1000 kg)

Close	ASK	BID
ALUMINUM (1000 kg)	1500.00	1500.00
COPPER (1000 kg)	1500.00	1500.00
PLATINUM (1000 kg)	1500.00	1500.00
PAID	1500.00	1500.00

3-MONTH EURO DOLLAR (1000 kg)

Close	ASK	BID
ALUMINUM (1000 kg)	1500.00	1500.00
COPPER (1000 kg)	1500.00	1500.00
PLATINUM (1000 kg)	1500.00	1500.00
PAID	1500.00	1500.00

3-MONTH EURO DOLLAR (1000 kg)

Close	ASK	BID
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COPPER (1000 kg)	1500.00	1500.00
PLATINUM (1000 kg)	1500.00	1500.00
PAID	1500.00	1500.00

3-MONTH EURO DOLLAR (1000 kg)

Close	ASK	BID
ALUMINUM (1000 kg)	1500.00	1500.00
COPPER (1000 kg)	1500.00	1500.00
PLATINUM (1000 kg)	1500.00	1500.00
PAID	1500.00	1500.00

3-MONTH EURO DOLLAR (1000 kg)

Close	ASK	BID
ALUMINUM (1000 kg)	1500.00	1500.00
COPPER (1000 kg)	1500.00	1500.00
PLATINUM (1000 kg)	1500.00	1500.00
PAID	1500.00	1500.00

3-MONTH EURO DOLLAR (1000 kg)

Close	ASK	BID
ALUMINUM (1000 kg)	1500.00	1500.00
COPPER (1000 kg)	1500.00	1500.00
PLATINUM (1000 kg)	1500.00	1500.00
PAID	1500.00	1500.00

3-MONTH EURO DOLLAR (1000 kg)

Close	ASK	BID
ALUMINUM (1000 kg)	1500.00	1500.00
COPPER (1000 kg)	1500.00	1500.00
PLATINUM (1000 kg)	1500.00	1500.00
PAID	1500.00	1500.00

3-MONTH EURO DOLLAR (1000 kg)

Close	ASK	BID
ALUMINUM (1000 kg)	1500.00	1500.00
COPPER (1000 kg)	1500.00	1500.00
PLATINUM (1000 kg)	1500.00	1500.00
PAID	1500.00	1500.00

3-MONTH EURO DOLLAR (1000 kg)

Close	ASK	BID
ALUMINUM (1000 kg)	1500.00	1500.00
COPPER (1000 kg)	1500.00	1500.00
PLATINUM (1000 kg)	1500.00	1500.00
PAID	1500.00	1500.00

3-MONTH EURO DOLLAR (1000 kg)

Close	ASK	BID
ALUMINUM (1000 kg)	1500.00	1500.00
COPPER (1000 kg)	1500.00	1500.00
PLATINUM (1000 kg)	1500.00	1500.00
PAID	1500.00	1500.00

3-MONTH EURO DOLLAR (1000 kg)

Close	ASK	BID
ALUMINUM (1000 kg)	1500.00	1500.00
COPPER (1000 kg)	1500.00	1500.00
PLATINUM (1000 kg)	1500.00	1500.00
PAID	1500.00	1500.00

U.S. FUTURES

Metals

Close	ASK	BID
ALUMINUM (1000 kg)	1500.00	1500.00
COPPER (1000 kg)	1500.00	1500.00
PLATINUM (1000 kg)	1500.00	1500.00
PAID	1500.00	1500.00

BRENT CRUDE OIL (1000 kg)

Close	ASK	BID
ALUMINUM (1000 kg)	1500.00	1500.00
COPPER (1000 kg)	1500.00	1500.00
PLATINUM (1000 kg)	1500.00	1500.00
PAID	1500.00	1500.00

3-MONTH EURO DOLLAR (1000 kg)

Close	ASK	BID
ALUMINUM (1000 kg)	1500.00	1500.00
COPPER (1000 kg)	1500.00	1500.00
PLATINUM (1000 kg)	1500.00	1500.00
PAID	1500.00	1500.00

3-MONTH EURO DOLLAR (1000 kg)

Close	ASK	BID
ALUMINUM (1000 kg)	1500.00	1500.00
COPPER (1000 kg)	1500.00	1500.00
PLATINUM (1000 kg)	1500.00	1500.00
PAID	1500.00	1500.00

3-MONTH EURO DOLLAR

EUROPE

Nestlé's Margins Help Overcome Currency Losses

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

VEVEY, Switzerland — Nestlé SA said Thursday that improved margins helped it post a 1.7 percent rise in first-half net profit, to 1.27 billion Swiss francs (\$990 million), despite the strength of the Swiss franc.

The food and beverages concern said first-half operating profit rose 5 percent, to 2.83 billion Swiss francs, with "significantly" improved operating margins in Europe, North America and Latin America. It forecast stronger profit growth in the second half and a slight rise in full-year sales.

A strong point was Nestlé's rise in profit margin to 10.3 percent from 9.8 percent "when other food companies are experiencing downward margin pressure," Sylvain Massot, an analyst at Morgan Stanley & Co. in London, said.

Other analysts were also impressed by the rise, saying it reflected Nestlé's corporate restructuring, strong growth in Asia, price increases and a good performance from high-margin products such as its Nescafé brand of instant coffee.

Nestlé said the strength of the Swiss currency cut operating profit by 338 million francs after currency translations, compared with 108 million francs a year earlier.

The company said in July that sales in the first half were down 0.7 percent to 27.35 billion Swiss francs, largely because of the rise in the currency.

"Nestlé is the first company that can stand up and clearly say we're seeing an improvement in Europe," Wilhelm Blaeuer, an analyst at Union Bank of Switzerland, said.

Many analysts forecast strong growth for the full year, saying Nestlé should benefit from a surge in drinks sales during this year's hot summer in Europe and North America and rising coffee prices caused by frost damage in South America.

Nestlé said sales volume improved in North and South America and expanded vigorously in Asia. Volume was flat in Europe, but that represented an improvement from the previous year's slight decline.

In 1993, Nestlé had consolidated net profit of 2.89 billion Swiss francs on sales of 57.49 billion francs.

Expenditure for acquisitions and participations amounted to 928 million francs in the first half.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

Foreign Units Aid United Biscuits

LONDON — United Biscuits (Holdings) PLC said Thursday its pretax profit rose 12 percent, to £80.1 million (\$126 million), in the first half, boosted by rising earnings at its Keebler subsidiary in America and other overseas operations.

The cookie and snack food maker said total sales fell 3 percent, to £1.79 billion, but sales at continuing operations increased by 1 percent.

If last year's one-time gain from the sale of a unit were included in the comparison, United Biscuits pretax profit would have fallen 40.3 percent. Analysts said the company's stock fell 2 pence to 319 pence because investors were surprised by its decision to keep its dividend level at 5.5 pence per share.

End of Road for Italy's SME Rinascente and Benetton to Make Bids

Bloomberg Business News

MILAN — Rinascente SpA and Benetton SpA said Thursday they were leading groups that would make competing offers to buy the remnants of a once-large, government-controlled food company.

The two companies will submit bids by Thursday night for the Autogrill highway restaurant company and the GS supermarket chain, which are the last units to be sold of the state-owned SME Meridionale SpA.

Together, they are estimated to be sold for about 2 trillion lire (\$1.27 billion).

Rinascente, a leading department store chain controlled by the Agnelli family, said it was teaming up with Banca Commerciale Italiana SpA and the private chocolate maker Ferrero to bid for the SME operations.

The other group consists of the clothing maker Benetton, the supermarket chain PAM and the Swiss hotel company Movenpick.

A Benetton spokeswoman, Laura Pollini, said that if its group were successful, Benetton would keep Autogrill's 200 highway restaurants, while PAM would take GS.

PAM, whose initials stand for "more for less" in Italian, is a private Venice-based supermarket chain.

A spokesman at Rinascente confirmed the group's bid, but could not give details about the price. IFIL SpA, an Agnelli family holding company, is providing what the spokesman called "external support" for the bid.

Final binding offers for what's left of SME were due Thursday evening. The Italian state holding company Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale, or IRI, which owns 68 percent of SME, will review the offers with its financial adviser Wasserstein Perella & Co. and make a decision in the next few weeks.

IRI has already sold off SME's frozen foods, edible oils and canned vegetable units, receiving about 1 trillion lire from the sales.

The sale of the remaining operations will complete the Italian government's withdrawal from the food industry. The breakup and sale of SME has dragged on for two years because of political opposition and constantly changing plans by the government.

SME's share price has climbed about 5 percent since early September, whereas the wider market has dropped about 3.5 percent. Analysts said the sale price for SME is much higher than its current share price.

Nomura Research and BNL Eurosecurities-Credit Lyonnais have estimated SME's market value at 2.1 to 2.3 trillion lire, which works out to 4,850 lire a share.

Its shares traded Thursday at 3,780 lire, valuing the entire company at about 1.7 trillion lire.

Schneider Accused of Tax Evasion

Bloomberg Business News

FRANKFURT — German prosecutors on Thursday added tax evasion to their list of charges against the fugitive real estate developer Jürgen Schneider, who brought about the collapse of one of Germany's biggest property empires.

The Frankfurt public prosecutor's office said it was levying the new charge against Mr. Schneider, adding to the existing counts of credit fraud, document falsification and removing money from his companies while knowing they were about to go bankrupt.

Mr. Schneider's disappearance in April led to the collapse of his company, Dr. Jürgen Schneider AG, under 5 billion Deutsche marks (\$3 billion) of bank debts.

Mr. Schneider resorted to criminal activities to cover up losses at his business, amounting to "several hundreds of million Deutsche marks" every year since 1992, Hildegarde Becker-Toussaint, a prosecutor, said Thursday.

The prosecutor's office said Mr. Schneider paid employees "several million marks" without paying tax on that money.

A judge issued an arrest warrant Thursday for the chairman of Société Financière de Radio-diffusion SA, the latest in a probe into suspected corruption in France, Reuters reported from Paris.

Jean-Louis Dutaret, a lawyer and close aide to the former communications minister Alain Carignon, has been held for questioning with his sister for the past two days in Paris. The warrant allows a judge in Lyon to place both of them under judicial investigation, justice sources said.

Economy Gives Lift To Gobain

Bloomberg Business News

PARIS — Saint-Gobain SA said Thursday its first-half net profit almost tripled, to 1.26 billion French francs (\$239 million) from 452 million francs a year earlier, largely because of a one-off recovery in Europe and the company's restructuring measures.

The maker of building materials and glass for the automotive and construction industries increased its operating profit 50 percent, to 3.50 billion francs. The figure represented 9.2 percent of sales, up from 6.6 percent a year earlier.

First-half sales rose 6 percent, to 38.04 billion francs from 35.74 billion francs, and net debt fell to 10.20 billion francs from 18.07 billion francs as of June 30, 1993.

The recovery in sales volume was strong in America where some improvement in Europe, the company said.

Separately, Chargeurs SA, a French textile and communications company, said it swung to a first-half net profit of 213 million francs from a first-half loss of 209 million francs in 1993.

Indosuez Posts Profit Rise

Banque Indosuez, a subsidiary of Compagnie de Suez SA, reported a 24 percent rise in first-half net profit and said it had cut provisions for problem loans by 50 percent.

The banking company said profit was 412 million francs, compared with a restated 332 million francs a year earlier.

Its chairman, Gerard Worms, in a radio interview from China called the result "satisfactory but insufficient." He added, "We have more ambitious objectives for 1995 and 1996 than these kind of figures."

Banque Indosuez reduced its bad-debt provisions to 632 million francs from 1.31 billion francs it set aside a year earlier.

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
2230	3400	2300
2230	3300	2200
2100	3100	2100
2000	2900	2000
1900	2800	1900
1800	2700	1800
1700	2600	1700
1600	2500	1600
1500	2400	1500
1400	2300	1400
1300	2200	1300
1200	2100	1200
1100	2000	1100
1000	1900	1000
900	1800	900
800	1700	800
700	1600	700
600	1500	600
500	1400	500
400	1300	400
300	1200	300
200	1100	200
100	1000	100
0	900	0

Very briefly:

- Zeneca Group PLC said Sydney Lipworth, now deputy chairman of National Westminster Bank, would succeed Denis Henderson as chairman of the company after its annual meeting on May 12.
- Minoreo SA said low metals prices offset a 13 percent increase in sales to force down pretax profit 9 percent in the year to June, to \$308.8 million.
- Royal Dutch/Shell Group raised the interim dividend on its British shares by 9.8 percent and on its Dutch shares by 2.7 percent.
- Medeva PLC and SmithKline Beecham PLC said they had reached separate agreements aimed at expanding their companies' franchises in the worldwide vaccines market.
- Carriere Burgo SpA, Italy's biggest paper producer, said it decided to exercise its option to acquire an operation in Belgium from Investus SA for 20 billion lire (\$1.3 million).
- Courtauld Textiles PLC said its pretax profit fell nearly 3 percent in the first half, to £10.1 million (\$16 million), because of a loss by its recently acquired hostelry businesses.
- British retail sales fell 0.3 percent in August from July but rose 2.8 percent from August 1993, the government said.
- Metallgesellschaft AG said it would sell its 47 percent stake in Kolbenschmidt AG to institutional investors and said T&N PLC had options to acquire a stake of up to 52.5 percent in Kolbenschmidt.

ALLIANCE: IBM-Apple Venture's Challenge to the Intel-Microsoft Standard Hits the Skids

Continued from Page 11

home-country use by companies like Acer Inc. of Taiwan and Toshiba Corp. of Japan. Sensitive to its critics, Apple has scheduled a "clarification" briefing on Monday.

For its part, IBM appears to be placing new emphasis on its OS/2 operating system. OS/2, around for years, has never had a big following. But IBM has spent considerable time and money improving it lately, and next month the company plans to introduce an entirely new version that has drawn praise from the industry experts who have tested it.

At a recent computer conference, Lee Reiswig, president of the IBM personal software products division, said the company would spend as much as \$500 million to market and advertise the new OS/2.

The initial versions of the new OS/2 will work only with personal computers using Intel chips. But within a year, IBM expects to have a Power PC version of OS/2 ready. Until then, unless IBM obtains a license for Apple's System 7.5 software, IBM's Power PC machines will run on the Microsoft Windows NT operating system or on IBM's version of the industry-standard Unix software used primarily by engineers, academics and computer scientists.

It would seem, as a result, that not only have IBM and Apple stopped cooperating on Power PC development — they may eventually find themselves in direct competition, with incompatible versions of Power PC hardware and software.

The Apple-IBM alliance is "brain dead," in the view of Stewart Alsop, editor of InfoWorld, a personal computer industry news weekly. "There are billions of dollars sitting out there, as well as control of a huge industry, and they're giving it away" to Intel and Microsoft, he said.

Mr. Alsop wrote an InfoWorld editorial last week urging IBM to delay introduction of its Power PC computers, contending that there would be so little distinctive software available for the machines that no one would buy them.

Many industry experts see the combination of Apple's software wizardry and IBM's hardware-making prowess as an unbeatable combination.

The idea emerged from the success IBM was having in early 1991 with its new RS-6000 work station, a sophisticated computer for engineers and other "power users" that was based on a type of chip architecture known as RISC — for reduced instruction set computing. One of IBM's designers of the RS-6000, Phil Hester, convinced Jack Kuehler, who was then IBM's president and vice chairman, that RISC chips could find success in other types of computers.

Intel, then and now, has avoided RISC technology in favor of a more conventional approach to chipmaking.

Warrant Issued in France

A judge issued an arrest warrant Thursday for the chairman of Société Financière de Radio-diffusion SA, the latest in a probe into suspected corruption in France, Reuters reported from Paris.

Jean-Louis Dutaret, a lawyer and close aide to the former communications minister Alain Carignon, has been held for questioning with his sister for the past two days in Paris. The warrant allows a judge in Lyon to place both of them under judicial investigation, justice sources said.

Oslo Oil Plan Disappoints

OSLO — Norway, Europe's top oil producer, proposed changes on Thursday aimed at stimulating exploration of the country's continental shelf, but oil companies were disappointed in the amount of incentive the government offered.

Industry and Energy Minister Jens Stoltenberg did not announce any new tax reductions.

A spokesman for Conoco Inc., a subsidiary of Du Pont Co., said "We are operating in all corners of the world, and could get much more lucrative deals in other parts of the world."

The Labor government proposed to scrap the so-called sliding scale on undiscovered resources in certain areas including the continental shelf. The sliding scale, which allows the state to increase its stake in profitable fields, will not be dropped in several other areas, Mr. Stoltenberg said.

A spokesman for Norsk Hydro A/S said the company had hoped the government "would use this opportunity to scrap the sliding scale completely."

(AFP, Reuters)

NordLB Has Part Of Berlin Bank

Bloomberg Business News

BERLIN — Bankgesellschaft Berlin AG said Thursday it had formed a "strategic alliance" with Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale that calls for NordLB to take a 10 percent stake in the Berlin bank.

Martin Rassefeld, spokesman for Bankgesellschaft Berlin, said the price of the deal had not been determined, but would be from 800 million to 1 billion Deutsche marks (\$520 million to \$650 million).

The Berlin bank's shares traded at 386 DM Thursday, down 3.50 DM, which would value the company at 8.04 billion marks.

NYSE

Thursday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Latest	Chg
100	90	1.00	4.00	22.5	100	100	90	100	0
100	90	1.00	4.00	22.5	100	100	90	100	0
100	90	1.00	4.00	22.5	100	100	90	100	0
100	90	1.00	4.00	22.5	100	100	90	100	0
100	90	1.00	4.00	22.5	100	100	90	100	0
100	90	1.00	4.00	22.5	100	100	90	100	0
100	90	1.00	4.00	22.5	100	100	90	100	0
100	90	1.00	4.00	22.5	100	100	90	100	0
100	90	1.00	4.00	22.5	100	100	90	100	0
100	90	1.00	4.00	22.5	100	100	90	100	0

12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Latest	Chg
100	90	1.00	4.00	22.5	100	100	90	100	0
100	90	1.00	4.00	22.5	100	100	90	100	0
100	90	1.00	4.00	22.5	100	100	90	100	0
100	90	1.00	4.00	22.5	100	100	90	100	0
100	90	1.00	4.00	22.5	100	100	90	100	0
100	90	1.00	4.00	22.5	100	100	90	100	0
100	90	1.00	4.00	22.5	100	100	90	100	0
100	90	1.00	4.00	22.5	100	100	90	100	0
100	90	1.00	4.00	22.5	100	100	90	100	0
100	90	1.00	4.00	22.5	100	100	90	100	0

12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Latest	Chg
100	90	1.00	4.00	22.5	100	100	90	100	0
100	90	1.00	4.00	22.5	100	100	90	100	0
100	90	1.00	4.00	22.5	100	100	90	100	0
100	90	1.00	4.00	22.5	100	100	90	100	0
100	90	1.00	4.00	22.5	100	100	90	100	0
100	90	1.00	4.00	22.5	100	100	90	100	0
100	90	1.00	4.00	22.5	100	100	90	100	0
100	90	1.00	4.00	22.5	100	100	90	100	0
100	90	1.00	4.00	22.5	100	100	90	100	0
100	90	1.00	4.00	22.5	100	100	90	100	0

12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Latest	Chg
100	90	1.00	4.00	22.5	100	100	90	100	0
100	90	1.00	4.00	22.5	100	100	90	100	0
100	90	1.00	4.00	22.5	100	100	90	100	0
100	90	1.00	4.00	22.5	100	100	90	100	0
100	90	1.00	4.00	22.5	100	100	90	100	0
100	90	1.00	4.00	22.5	100	100	90	100	0
100	90	1.00	4.00	22.5	100	100	90	100	0
100	90	1.00	4.00	22.5	100	100	90	100	0
100	90	1.00	4.00	22.5	100	100	90	100	0
100	90	1.00	4.00	22.5	100	100	90	100	0

12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Latest	Chg
100	90	1.00	4.00	22.5	100	100	90	100	0
100	90	1.00	4.00	22.5	100	100	90	100	0
100	90	1.00	4.00	22.5	100	100	90	100	0
100	90	1.00	4.00	22.5	100	100	90	100	0
100	90	1.00	4.00	22.5	100	100	90	100	0
100	90	1.00	4.00	22.5	100	100	90	100	0
100	90	1.00	4.00	22.5	100	100	90	100	0
100	90	1.00	4.00	22.5	100	100	90	100	0
100	90	1.00	4.00	22.5	100	100	90	100	0
100	90	1.00	4.00	22.5	100	100	90	100	0

12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Latest	Chg
100	90	1.00	4.00	22.5	100	100	90	100	0
100	90	1.00	4.00	22.5	100	100	90	100	0
100	90	1.00	4.00	22.5	100	100	90	100	0
100	90	1.00	4.00	22.5	100	100	90	100	0
100	90	1.00	4.00	22.5	100	100	90	100	0
100	90	1.00	4.00	22.5	100	100	90	100	0
100	90	1.00	4.00	22.5	100	100	90	100	0
100	90	1.00	4.00	22.5	100	100	90	100	0
100	90	1.00	4.00	22.5	100	100	90	100	0
100	90	1.00	4.00	22.5	100	100	90	100	0

12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Latest	Chg
100	90	1.00	4.00	22.5	100	100	90	100	0
100	90	1.00	4.00	22.5	100	100	90	100	0
100	90	1.00	4.00	22.5	100	100	90	100	0
100	90	1.00	4.00	22.5	100	100	90	100	0
100	90	1.00	4.00	22.5	100	100	90	100	0
100	90	1.00	4.00	22.5	100	100	90	100	0
100	90	1.00	4.00	22.5	100	100	90	100	0
100	90	1.00	4.00	22.5	100	100	90	100	0
100	90	1.00	4.00	22.5	100	100	90	100	0
100	90	1.00	4.00	22.5	100	100	90	100	0

12 Month High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Latest	Chg
100	90	1.00	4.00	25	100	100	90	95	5

ASIA/PACIFIC

BP Group Finds Big Gas Field Off Vietnam

HANOI — British Petroleum Co. announced a big natural-gas discovery off Vietnam on Thursday that is likely to launch a major industry for the country.

It was the first big natural-gas discovery announced by foreign companies exploring for oil and gas off Vietnam.

"The gas discoveries could be expected to play a key role in supplying Vietnam's emerging domestic gas market," the company said in a statement issued in Hanoi on behalf of its partnership with Indian and Norwegian companies.

They would work closely with Vietnamese authorities, the statement said, "to ensure optimum use of this resource and to try to achieve an early commercial development."

BP said it had found "encouraging discoveries of gas" in the Nam Son Basin south-east of Ho Chi Minh City, with recoverable reserves from two adjacent fields estimated at 2 trillion cubic feet (57 billion cubic meters) of gas.

Michael Yeldham, BP's chief executive in Vietnam, said the oil equivalent would be 350 million barrels, in the same range as Vietnam's offshore Dai Hung (Big Bear) oil field, where the operator, BHP Petroleum of Australia, expects to start pumping crude next month.

"In world terms, it's not enormous," Mr. Yeldham said. "But it's an interesting volume." He said Vietnam still had to decide how the gas would be used.

The reserves were enough to generate electricity for Ho Chi Minh City, the country's biggest city with 4 million people, for 25 years. Or it could be used to make fertilizer or for other industrial uses. Vietnamese officials have also talked of the possibility of exporting gas by pipe to Thailand or in liquid form to Japan and other Asian markets.

BP and its partners, Statoil of Norway and Oil & Natural Gas Corp. of India, hoped to get government approval to start a detailed feasibility study by the end of the year, he said. The study would take another year.

BP, with 30 percent, is the operator for the partnership in Vietnam's Block Six. The Indian partner has 55 percent and Statoil holds 15 percent. PetroVietnam, the state oil company, has an option to acquire 5 percent equity from BP and Statoil.

"The gas reservoirs are highly productive, achieving flow rates in excess of 80 million cubic feet per day during testing operations," the statement said.

"The partnership is confident that the recently completed appraisal drilling program has successfully identified potentially commercial quantities of gas," it said.

It said developing the gas was expected to require the laying of a submarine pipeline 400 kilometers (250 miles) from the fields to the coast.

Mr. Yeldham said the development cost would be \$1 billion, and the cost of facilities, for instance, a big power plant, could also \$1 billion.

The BP wells West Orchid and Red Orchid make up Vietnam's first field for gas alone. But a consortium of British Gas PLC, TransCanada Pipelines, Mitsui & Co., and PetroVietnam, will probably be Vietnam's first producers.

Broad Horizons for TV Technology

Wide-Screen Overtakes High-Definition in Japan

By Andrew Pollack

New York Times Service

TOKYO — With its high-definition television getting a disappointing response from consumers, Japan has begun moving toward a different system, one designed to make home viewing like going to the movies.

Japanese consumers have been flocking in recent months to buy television sets with extra-wide screens, heralding what could be a permanent shift in the shape of television pictures here and eventually worldwide.

Sales of wide-screen televisions in Japan are expected to soar to between 1 million and 1.5 million this year from 300,000 last year and 44,000 in 1992, the first year of sale.

This would mean that wide-screen units would account for about one of every eight television sets bought in Japan this year.

The sales could receive an even bigger lift next year, when Japanese television stations begin broadcasting for a wide format. Sales of the new sets also are under way in the United States, Europe and Asia.

The broadcasts planned by Japanese stations next year, known as EDTV-2, or enhanced-definition television, will provide better-quality pictures than conventional television, although not as good as high-definition television.

High-definition television offers a wider picture than existing sets and an image that is sharper. But the popularity of wide-screen television suggests that consumers might be satisfied with the wider picture alone and unwilling to pay for higher resolution.

EDTV-2 is compatible with the existing television system, but wide-screen television sets now sold in Japan need a decoder to receive the higher picture quality.

Enhanced-definition television, originally seen as an intermediate step toward high-definition television, is also being developed in Europe. American engineers, meanwhile, are going directly to digital high-definition television.

In the wide format, the shape of the television screen matches that of movie frames, so that films can be shown without clipping off the edges, as happens on conventional television screens. Proponents say the wider picture fills the field of vision more completely, giving the viewer more of a feeling of being at the scene.

"It's more natural" for human eyes to view a wide scene, said Tadao Kubodera, general manager of the Japan television department at Sony Corp., which has introduced

a video camera in the wide format, is also promoting wide-screen television for video games. The wide screens stretch the video image so the game characters cover more ground and seem to move more quickly across the screen.

The ratio of the width to the length of the wide screens is 16 to 9, which makes them a third wider than the 4-to-3 aspect ratio of conventional television sets.

The new sets are best when used with wide-format broadcasts or videocassettes. They handle conventional broadcasts or tapes by stretching the picture across the screen, distorting it a bit.

Yoichi Morishita, president of Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., predicted that wide-screen television sets would eventually become commonplace in homes.

Executives of Sanyo Electric Co. forecast that wide-

screen sets would be in 15 percent of Japanese homes by the end of this year and 80 percent by 2000.

Prices for the sets in Japan range from about \$600 for a small model to \$4,000 for a large, deluxe model; high-definition sets, on the other hand, still cost more than \$6,000. With an adapter, wide-screen sets can receive high-definition broadcasts, but with only normal resolution.

The boom in wide-screen sales has cheered Japan's consumer electronics companies, which have been suffering from an economic slump, maturing markets and a dearth of popular new products.

Mr. Morishita and other executives, however, said wide-screen television would not be the kind of blockbuster item that could rescue the industry by itself.

It is an improvement on existing television sets, but not a new product as the videocassette recorder was. Still, wide-screen television is one of several potentially profitable new products, along with the mini-disk audio system and the car navigation system.

Its spreading popularity, however, could be another nail in the coffin of Japan's high-definition television, which has failed to catch on because of high prices and a shortage of programming.

Many industry specialists also say Japan's HDTV system has a limited future because it uses an analog transmission system instead of the computer-like digital technology being developed in the United States.

Last year, only 10,000 HDTV sets were sold in Japan, compared with 8 million or more conventional sets.

'Robomom' to Set Limits

Reuters

SINGAPORE — Children and other would-be television junkies may now have to reckon with "Robomom," an electronic gadget that controls the amount of time the family television set can operate.

The device, which is to be launched in Singapore on Sunday, also is being considered for eventual export to Malaysia, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Japan and the United States. Steven Chan, managing director of Informatics Engineering Pte., said Thursday. He said the product, a small black box to be priced at 129 Singapore dollars (\$87), could be programmed to turn off the television after a certain number of hours operation per day or per week.

He also said the microprocessor-driven "electronic telestopper" had several other features that were being patented. He did not elaborate on those.

Mr. Chan, who said he had tested the product with his three children aged 4 to 11, said Robomom was not a replacement for parental responsibility but "a form of electronic agreement between the parent and child."

He said the device was "tamper-proof" and could only be bypassed or changed by a master key.

Dairy Farm to Leave Hong Kong Bourse

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HONG KONG — Dairy Farm International Ltd., the retailing subsidiary of Jardine Matheson Holdings Ltd., said Thursday it would delist its common shares from the Hong Kong Stock Exchange effective March 31.

The company said its principal listing would continue to be in London and it would also trade in Luxembourg, Singapore and Australia.

The move had been expected because the two main Jardine companies, Jardine Matheson and Jardine Strategic Holdings Ltd., announced in March they would delist effective Dec 31.

Jardine Matheson moved its legal domicile from Hong Kong to Bermuda in 1984, and it has since listed itself and its subsidiaries on other stock exchanges.

Consequently, its Dairy Farm subsidiary became subject to Bermuda's takeover

code in July. Because of this, Dairy Farm asked the Hong Kong Securities and Futures Commission for an exemption from the Hong Kong code, which was denied and prompted the move to delist.

Dairy Farm also said Thursday that a one-time gain helped its first-half net profit jump 53 percent, to \$101.6 million. The profit included a gain of \$41.8 million from the sale of a Hong Kong factory site.

The company's revenue was \$2.6 billion, up from \$2.4 billion in the first half of 1993.

"Dairy Farm has experienced more severe competition in some of its major markets but continued to make progress with its international development," Simon Keswick, the company chairman, said.

Dairy Farm owns Wellcome supermarkets and 7-Eleven convenience stores in Hong Kong. It also has retailing operations in China, Singapore, Taiwan, Britain, Aus-

tralia, New Zealand and Spain. The company said it expected its operating profit for 1994 to remain close to the 1993 level.

Dairy Farm's delisting is part of Jardine's attempt to reduce its risk exposure before Hong Kong returns to Chinese rule on July 1, 1997.

Jardine has had a rocky relationship with China since the early 19th century, when its founders were involved in the opium trade. The relations soured further over the company's attempts to distance itself from Hong Kong before the colony's handover to China.

Beijing this week accused the Hong Kong government of awarding a major port contract to a consortium involving Jardine because it said Jardine supported Governor Chris Patten's democratic reforms.

(Knight-Ridder, APX)

Khashoggi in Thai Market

Agence France-Press

BANGKOK — The arms dealer Adnan Khashoggi is negotiating to buy major stakes in three Thai companies, an official of the Thai stock market said Thursday.

The official identified the companies as Semiconductor Ventures International, Jalapathan Cement Co. and Morakot Industry, a maker of palm oil.

The official said Semiconductor Ventures shareholders had signed a preliminary agreement to sell a 40 percent stake to Mr. Khashoggi for about \$25 million, which he said was about \$7 million, or 39 percent, more than the market value of the stake.

The Saudi-born Mr. Khashoggi also was said to be seeking a 25 percent stake in the cement company. The projected price was not disclosed. The official said the market value of the stake would be about \$62 million.

In addition, Mr. Khashoggi may buy a 47 percent stake in Morakot, valued at about \$45 million on the open market.

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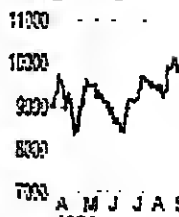
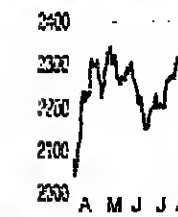
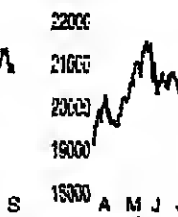
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A M J J A S 1994		A M J J A S 1994		A M J J A S 1994	
Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Change	
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	9,862.64	9,846.40	+0.16	
Singapore	Straits Times	2,280.84	2,298.91	-0.76	
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,050.80	2,050.50	+0.01	
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	Closed	19,919.38	-	
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	1,175.06	1,173.84	+0.19	
Bangkok	SET	1,534.04	1,536.14	-0.14	
Seoul	Composite Stock	988.75	999.35	-1.06	
Taipei	Weighted Price	6,989.97	7,025.18	-0.50	
Manila	PSE	2,964.46	2,963.37	+0.04	
Jakarta	Stock Index	522.03	520.91	+0.33	
New Zealand	NZSE-40	2,093.20	2,116.04	-1.08	
Bombay	National Index	2,176.43	2,169.24	+0.33	

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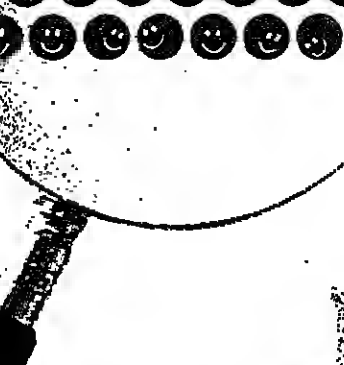
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2. 道路修築	公里	5	5000	
3. 橋樑修築	公里	2	2000	
4. 水利工程	公里	1	1000	
5. 其他建設				
二、更新改造				
1. 機器設備	台	10	10000	
2. 運輸工具	輛	5	5000	
3. 其他更新				
三、其他支出				
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2. 差旅費	元	500	500	
3. 其他費用	元	500	500	
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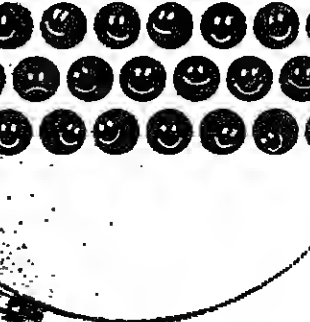
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SPORTS

Baseball, the Game, Lives Even if a National Pastime Died Long Ago

By Robert Lipsyte
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The National Pastime, which was buried Wednesday, died a long time ago. Baseball, which survived, will live forever.

And somewhere between the myth of the Pastime and the glory of the game was the annual major league season, which seems to have collapsed of exhaustion toward the tail end of a century-long search for its soul.

Of the three, the major league season will be the easiest to forget and eventually to resurrect in some other form. It had become an increasingly sour soap opera, and it may just need a year or two of detoxification. It has to purge itself of the rage between the owners, who regard business as a competitive sport, and the players, who regard competitive sport as a business.

And it needs a rest from the daily outbursts of the Lost Boys of Literature, those sportswriters who seem to hate the owners for being rich and the players for being young and large.

The most contemptible of the Lost Boys are those who cover players' salaries as if they were batting averages and those who offer up the current owners as parvenus ruining the Pastime.

Quick quiz: Was it Tom Werner of the Padres or Harry Frazee of the Red Sox who sold Babe Ruth to the Yankees so he could help finance "No, No, Nanette"? Which Chicago White Sox owner, Jerry Reinsdorf or Charles Comiskey, drove his players to dump the 1919 World Series?

Vantage Point



Baseball the game will be fine. Baseball has less to do than one might think with the major league season. Baseball is about the family farm, which few of us grew up on, and it is about railroad trains keeping in the night on the prairies, which few of us ever heard.

Little boys are still playing the game, more little girls are playing, and it is still the world's most interesting game, a duel, a chess match, a footrace, a gymnastics exhibition, that rare opportunity for individuals to be recognized within a group effort.

The game was encouraged, after the Civil War, as a big, nonviolent spectator sport to contain and pacify the European immigrants (hot-stovers argued then whether the game was better suited to the temperament of German or English stock); to escape women marching toward the vote, and to whip the white boys into shape for foreign wars and the Industrial Revolution.

There was a little bump when the early pro leagues were run by the players themselves, but the merchants and their politicians soon took control for the "best interests."

Obviously, there would be a real conflict if the people who got to play the game actually got to make all the money, too.

If it was the National Pastime, it passed away at least 20 years ago, in 1961, when Whitey Ford broke Babe Ruth's World Series record for pitching 29 consecutive scoreless innings and no one much noticed because they were so busy affixing an asterisk to Roger Maris's home-run record.

How could Maris, a talented but unappointed player, supplant the Sultan of Swat, the man who

diverted America's attention when the game was about to go down the drain?

By 1974, when Hank Aaron, an even more talented yet unappointed player, broke Ruth's career record of 714 home runs, the Lost Boys spread the news that the heart of baseball was Joe DiMaggio's 56-game hitting streak.

SOMEWHERE DURING that period, two great opposing social forces — the women's movement and the National Football League — appeared, as did the killer word "relevancy" and video games.

There was only one tent large enough for all that, and so television became the National Pastime. It bound the nation, it passed time.

Once television took hold, no single game or diversion — not popular music, fashion, sex or disease — could fully engage or reveal us. Football and basketball were enhanced by television, while baseball, sprawling and complex, was diminished.

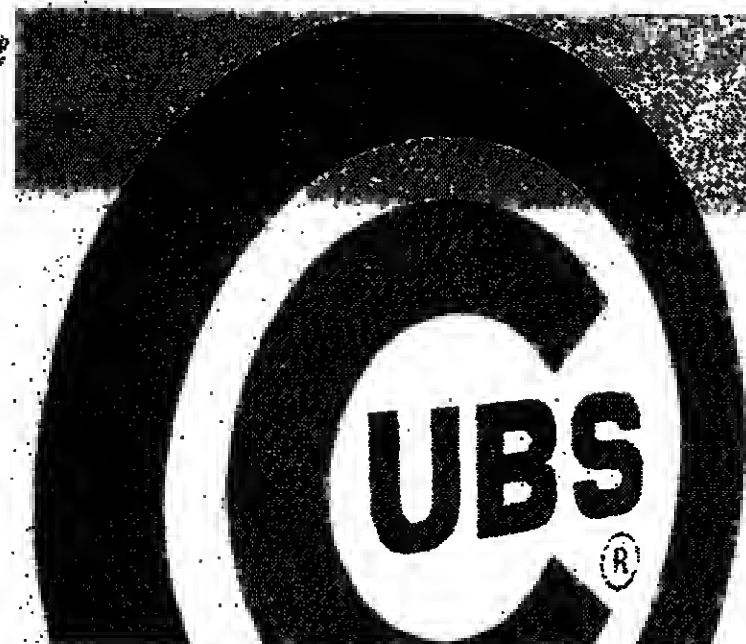
And so we are left with our baseball cards, those IOUs of the soul-searching major league seasons.

the best little symbols of what went wrong. They were created to sell cigarettes, and then were used to sell gum, and now they are a low-rent collectible.

Players say they hate to sign cards for kids outside the ballpark because they never know if the tyke will put it under his pillow or turn it over to his boss, the evil card-pusher waiting around the corner. Of course, players have no problem sitting behind bullet-proof glass at armory shows, signing hundreds of cards for cash without ever looking up. You wanted a metaphor?

Or hope and a hero? Look south to Birmingham and Michael Jordan. The minor leagues, where the stars of tomorrow shine tonight, have become what people think the major leagues once were, accessible, glad, welcoming places where families could ravel the threads of their lives in the sun.

And Jordan, who should be too big, too handsome, too rich, too talented to have summer dreams, turns out to be our surrogate. He's willing to be challenged, to risk, even to fail, because, like his dad, he always wanted to play baseball.



Ed Friedman of Chicago waiting at the ticket booth outside Wrigley Field to be reimbursed for game tickets he had bought but now will never use.

The Losses, Big and Small

By Richard Justice
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Major-league baseball affects so many people on so many different levels that it may be impossible to fully calculate the cost of a labor dispute that has wiped out the final 52 days and 669 games of the 1994 regular season, along with the playoffs and World Series.

But its impact was being felt in areas large and small even as the acting commissioner, Bud Selig, announced there'd be no more games this year.

Among them:

- Major-league players will lose \$230 million in salaries — an average of almost \$300,000 per player — while owners won't collect around \$600 million in revenues.

- Each major-league city will lose an average of \$1.16 million for each canceled home game, according to a survey by the U.S. Conference of Mayors. In addition, approximately 1,200 full-time and part-time employees will lose their jobs at each ballpark. Local businesses are losing \$640,736 per canceled game.

- A broad range of television and radio programming will be affected, from the networks that were planning their World Series coverage to Atlanta superstation WTBS, which features Braves baseball about 180 nights a year. All of the outlets have scrambled to fill the void.

- WTBS attempted to substitute the minor league Richmond Braves for the Atlanta Braves, but ratings were so low, the superstation has switched back to a movie format.

- Furthermore, without a labor agreement, teams may have a difficult time signing players or selling tickets during the offseason, and every team depends on those winter ticket sales for revenue until the money from in-season commitments starts coming in. Each team will lose an estimated \$5 million in national television revenues because the World Series won't be played.

- Teams such as the Montreal Expos and Seattle Mariners, which already faced uncertain financial futures, may not survive the strike — at least without new ownership or moving to new cities. (Jackie and Gene Autry have decided to sell the California Angels once the dispute is re-

solved, and are asking \$130 million, the Los Angeles Times reported.)

"Gene loves baseball, but he's 87, and it's time for him to relinquish total control of the club," Jackie Autry said. However, only 23 percent of the club will be sold while Gene Autry remains alive, his wife said.

"I know I've said repeatedly that the club is not for sale, but it's come to a point where enough is enough," Jackie Autry said. "You can only take so much money out of your own pocket."

And even though the players speak confidently of their solidarity, the union has no idea if it will be able to hold itself together if the dispute extends into a significant part of the 1995 season.

And there's the strange case of the New York Yankees' left-hander Jim Abbott. He was likely to be one of the most sought-after free agents this winter, but he now falls a few days short of being eligible for free agency. There's dozens of other players who have clauses requiring their teams to pick up their 1995 options or let them become free agents within five days of the conclusion of the World Series. What World Series?

However, the larger economic numbers, the stories of millions and billions, can obscure the strike's street-level impact.

Several teams, such as the Los Angeles Dodgers, donate leftover concession food to kitchens for the homeless. Many players have charitable contributions tied to their playing performances. And in Loveland, Colorado, the varsity basketball team may not get its new uniforms.

Loveland High School is one of hundreds of groups that runs concession stands in big-league ballparks to raise funds for field trips, equipment and other needs.

"We run four concession stands and make about \$1,000 per game," said Gene Alvine, Loveland High's athletics director. "We're going to lose 24 home games, and that's a significant part of our budget. We used it for the band, boys basketball, different groups. It was 40 percent of the boys' basketball budget, and losing the funds is a pretty significant blow. We're looking for other ways to raise funds."



Bud Selig: "It's important to move ahead quickly."

Extra Innings of Strike Are Bound to Turn Ugly

By Murray Chass
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In one sense, it was over, the major league baseball owners having called off the rest of the season, sweeping away 89 years of the World Series. But in doing so, they had also sent the game staggering into the great unknown.

The players strike, the eighth work stoppage in 23 seasons, will become the longest shutdown in baseball history, surpassing the 50-day strike in 1981. It was in its 34th day Wednesday when the owners, led by Bud Selig, the acting commissioner, voted by 26 to 2 to cancel the rest of the regular-season schedule, the playoffs and the World Series. The remaining 18 days of the season will automatically extend the stoppage to 52 days.

The strike, however, is expected to endure well beyond that and very likely will get nastier before it gets better.

The elimination of the playoffs, including a new round that for the first time included wild-card teams, and the World Series removes the urgency for the two sides to bargain.

The off-season, starting early this year, does not guarantee that the two sides will reach the new collective bargaining agreement they must have before they begin the 1995 schedule. But there does figure to be a potentially lengthy schedule of legal skirmishes.

"We can't let a lot of time go by," Mr. Selig said at his news conference in Milwaukee. "It's important to move ahead as quickly as possible."

But the players and owners more likely will prepare for the next rounds of their labor strife instead of negotiating seriously.

The next step for the owners, perhaps before Oct. 15, when players can begin filing for free agency, could be a decision to declare an impasse in negotiations and unilaterally impose their salary cap proposal. It was this issue on which the two sides could find no common ground, the owners seeking a ceiling on payrolls and the union charging that it would artificially deflate salaries.

The players will begin preparing a series of charges to file with the National Labor Relations Board. They very likely will include the charge that this is an unfair labor practice strike.

Mr. Selig became acting commissioner two years and one week ago, after the owners forced Fay Vincent to resign as commissioner. The owners were concerned that Mr. Vincent would be too conciliatory toward the players in labor negotiations and did not want him to undermine their bargaining position.

So the prevailing view is that the dispute will become nastier.

The expected first step, the owners' declaration of impasse and unilateral implementation of new terms and conditions, will not come without legal risk. The union will challenge the owners once they take those steps, and the owners must be ready to support the actions under labor law.

The owners can impose only their last proposal or parts of it; they cannot implement what they have not proposed. They have proposed giving the players 30 percent of their total revenue for salaries and other costs, with \$1 billion guaranteed as long as their revenue does not fall below this year's projected preskate level of \$1.78 billion.

They also proposed eliminating salary arbitration and reducing eligibility for free agency from six years to four years, though establishing the right-of-first-refusal for players who are free agents after their fourth or fifth year in the major leagues.

The owners need a salary cap to trigger a revenue-sharing plan they adopted in January to help low-revenue clubs.

To defend impasse-implementation, the owners will have to prove, among other things, that they made a good-faith effort to bargain under the law and that they engaged in good-faith bargaining from start to finish.

The union, which proposed a tax on payrolls and revenues as a means of revenue sharing between high-revenue and low-revenue clubs, will contend that by sticking to the proposal they

made June 14 and never changing it, the owners did not bargain in good faith.

The days could quickly add up during what always has been referred to as the off-season, but the players and owners still could be immersed in this dispute when the time comes for spring training and even next April 2, when the 1995 season is scheduled to start.

Now that they have no part of the season or the postseason to try to salvage, what incentive do the two sides have to negotiate intensively? In the owners' view at least, they apparently do have a new target date.

Even before Mr. Selig made his decision, but when owners knew it was inevitable, they turned to what they suggested was the next deadline for an agreement — Nov. 1. That date has no legal or labor significance, but suddenly, in the last week, owners began mentioning it.

"We have to look at a deadline Nov. 1," Jerry McMorris of the Colorado Rockies said last weekend. "If we don't get it resolved by then, boy, it could be a long hard process to get this thing p[ro]tected."

John Harrington of the Boston Red Sox talked Tuesday of the importance of reaching an agreement by mid- to late October. Thomas Schieffler, president of the Texas Rangers, said he thought that "sometime around the first of November" the clubs would have to announce a system for the 1995 season.

The clubs are targeting Nov. 1 for two reasons: If they want to declare an impasse in negotiations and unilaterally implement their salary cap system, they would have to do it by then, and it is around that time they have to begin setting into motion plans for next season.

They have to make up their roster; begin to negotiate with and sign players, especially free agents; sell season tickets and thus know which players they to promote to prospective buyers; sell advertising; negotiate, where necessary, new radio and local television contracts, and make plans and commitments for spring training.

"How many people do you think will buy season tickets this off-season when they didn't finish this season and don't know if there will be a season next season?" asked a lawyer involved in major league baseball.

"I don't think many people will write out checks for season tickets. The clubs aren't going to have that money to put in the bank."

Players whose contracts or major league service status do not restrict them to their 1994 teams will be anxious to know where they might be playing next season, if there is a next season. "They'll have a long period without income followed by a period of not knowing what to expect," one union official acknowledged.

But once Oct. 2, the final day of the scheduled season, arrives, players no longer will be losing their salaries, which they have been losing collectively at the rate of \$4.4 million a day.

One player's agent suggested that the clubs might try to apply pressure by offering more lucrative contracts early in the off-season than they would offer later in exchange for a commitment from the player to report to spring training if the owners open camp.

"It's going to get really ugly," Richard Moss, a veteran representative of players, said.

The clubs have not planned so far ahead that they have decided whether or not they will open spring camps next February. If they have no agreement by then, though, they would be expected to open their camps and see if any players walk in. They could then use those players plus minor league players to try to field teams.

Management never has tried to use replacement players during a strike, as the National Football League did in 1987, but next season could be the first time. Mr. Harrington, who has become a spokesman for owners on several fronts, said the other day the possibility would at least have to be considered.

"You wouldn't call it major league baseball," the Red Sox official said, "but you'd call it professional baseball."

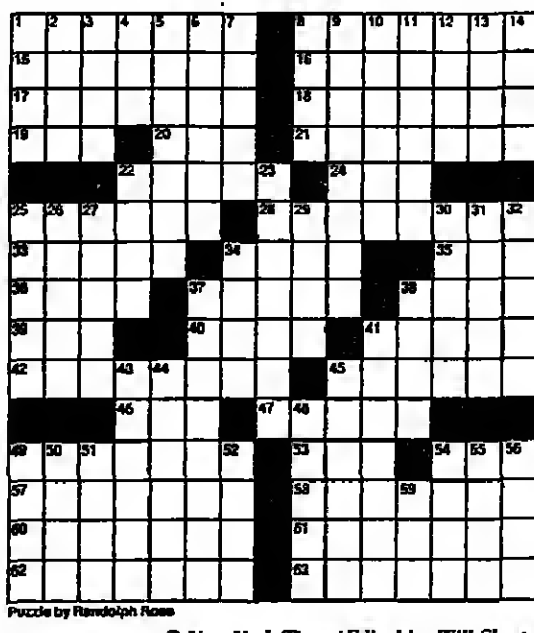
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Solution to Puzzle of Sept. 15

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